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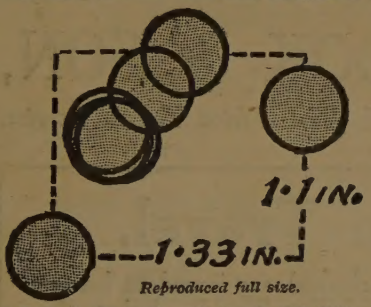
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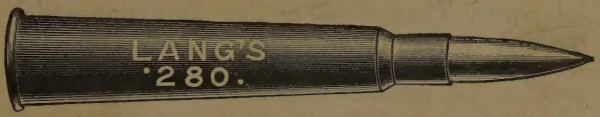
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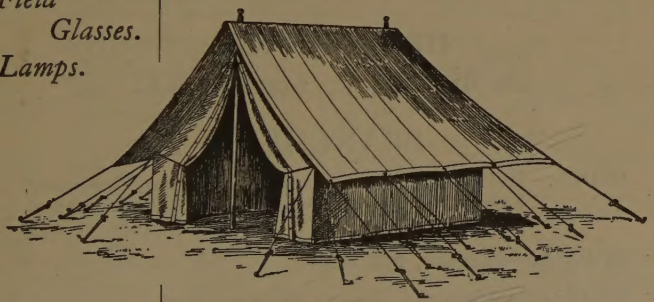
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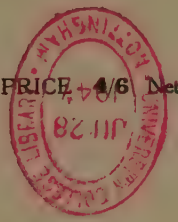
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PREFACE

In producing this Handbook of British East Africa, every effort has been made to obtain the information inserted from the most reliable sources. The compilers are well aware that the book has many imperfections ; but they trust, notwithstanding, that it will be received as an effort attempted in a right direction. They sincerely hope that it may be of use in filling an existing want, and, in doing this, their earnest desire is that the book may help towards the taking of a still greater interest in the development of British East Africa. It was intended—especially with regard to the chapters on the various industries—to give as exact figures as possible from the actual experience of Settlers in matters of the working capital required, expenditure, and probable profits ; but these have not always been easy to obtain in the time, and it is hoped to treat them more fully in a subsequent edition. While every endeavour has been made, where figures have been given, to ensure statistical accuracy, the compilers do not hold themselves entirely responsible for statements which may appear to some questionable. Local conditions and individual tastes and requirements vary, and it is virtually impossible to keep pace with the rapid development of the country ; the figures given, therefore, must be taken as approximate. The compilers' aims have been to produce a book of practical utility and interest, to introduce to the visitor a most alluring country, to the big-game hunter the finest hunting-ground in the world, and to the prospective settler a land of great opportunity, which by its many attractions holds out great inducements and abounds in possibilities in almost every branch of agricultural production.

The compilers wish to offer their grateful thanks to all those who have so kindly helped in providing material, or who have in other ways assisted in the production of the book ; all

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In conclusion, the first edition of this Handbook has been hastened in production owing to the general demand of the public for the information it contains and in deference to the requests of many prominent settlers; the compilers would therefore be glad to receive any suggestions for future issues.

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HANDBOOK

OF

BRITISH EAST AFRICA, 1912

BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA

As chronicled in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and suitably condensed, the following brief outline of the earlier history of British East Africa is produced with kind consent.

From the eighth century to the eleventh, Arabs and Persians made settlements along the coasts and gained political supremacy at many places leading to formation of so-called Zanj empire.

The interior of what is now British East Africa was first made known in the middle of the nineteenth century by the German Missionaries Ludwig Krapf and Johannes Rebmann and by Baron Karl Von der Docken (1833–1865) and others.

The countries east of Victoria Nyanza (Masailand, etc.) were first traversed throughout their whole extent by the Scottish traveller, Joseph Thompson, in 1883–1884.

In 1888 Count S. Teleki (a Hungarian) discovered Lakes Rudolf and Stephanie.

At Zanzibar British influence was very strong in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the Seyyid or Sultan Bargash depended greatly on the advice of the British representative, Sir John Kirk.

In 1877 Sultan Bargash offered to Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Mackinnon (1823–1893), Chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company (a merchant in whom he had great confidence), or to a company to be formed by him, a lease for seventy years of the Customs and Administration of the whole of the mainland dominions of Zanzibar including, with certain

reservations, rights of sovereignty. This was declined, owing to lack of support by the Foreign Office, and concessions obtained in 1884 by Mr. (afterwards Sir) H. H. Johnston in the Kilimanjaro district were at the time disregarded. The large number of concessions acquired by Germans in 1884–1885 on the East African Coast aroused, however, the interest of those who recognised the paramount importance of the maintenance of British influence in those regions.

A British claim ratified by an agreement with Germany in 1886 was made to the districts behind Mombasa, and in May 1887 Bargash granted to an Association formed by Mackinnon a Concession for the administration of so much of his mainland territory as lay outside the region which the British Government had recognised as the German sphere of operations. By international agreement the mainland territories of the Sultan were defined as extending ten miles from the coast.

Mackinnon's Association (whose object was to open up the hinterland as well as this ten miles strip) became The Imperial British East Africa Company by a Founders' Agreement of April 1888, and received a Royal Charter in September of the same year. To this Company the Sultan made a further concession dated October 1888. On the faith of these concessions and the Charters, a sum of £240,000 was subscribed and the Company received formal charge of their concessions.

By the hinterland doctrine accepted by both Great Britain and Germany in the diplomatic correspondence of July 1887, Uganda would fall into Great Britain's sphere of influence, but the German public did not so regard the matter. German maps assigned the territory to Germany, while in England public opinion as strongly expected British influence to be paramount.

In 1889 Karl Peters, a German official, led what was practically a raiding expedition into that country after running a blockade of the ports.

An expedition, under Mr. F. J. Jackson, had been sent by the Company in the same year to Victoria Nyanza, but with instructions to avoid Uganda. In consequence, however, of representations from Uganda, and of tidings he received of Peters' doings, Jackson determined to go to that country. Peters retired at Jackson's approach, claiming nevertheless to have made certain treaties which constituted 'effective occupation.' Peters' treaty was dated 1st March 1890. Jackson concluded another in

April. Meantime negotiations were proceeding in Europe, and by the Anglo-German agreement of 1st July 1890, Uganda was assigned to the British sphere.

To consolidate their position in Uganda—the French Missionaries there were hostile to Great Britain—the Company sent thither Captain F. D. Lugard, who reached Mengo, the capital, in December 1890, and established the authority of the Company despite French intrigues.

In July 1890, representatives of the Powers, assembled at Brussels, had agreed on common efforts for the suppression of the slave trade. The interference of the Company in Uganda had been a material step towards that object, which they sought to further, and at the same time to open up the country by the construction of a railway from Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza. But their resources being inadequate for such an undertaking they sought Imperial aid. Although Lord Salisbury (then Prime Minister) paid the highest tribute to the Company's labours, and a preliminary grant for the survey had been practically agreed upon, the scheme was wrecked in Parliament. At a later date, however, the railway was built entirely at Government cost.

Owing to the financial strain imposed upon it the Company decided to withdraw Captain Lugard and his forces in August 1891, and eventually the British Government assumed a Protectorate over the country. At this crisis Sir William Mackinnon, the guiding spirit of the Company, died (June 1893).

At a meeting of the shareholders on May 8, 1894, an offer to surrender the Charter to the Government was approved, though not without strong protests. Negotiations dragged on for over two years, and ultimately the terms of settlement were that the Government should purchase the property rights and assets of the Company in East Africa for £250,000.

On July 1, 1895, the formal transfer to the British Crown of the territory administered by the Company took place at Mombasa, the Foreign Office assuming responsibility for its administration.

The territory hitherto known as 'Ibea,' from the initials of the Company, was now styled the East Africa Protectorate.

The small Sultanate of Witu on the mainland opposite Lamu (from 1885 to 1890 a German Protectorate) was included in the British Protectorate.

Coincident with the transfer of the Administration to the

Imperial Government, a dispute as to the succession to a chieftainship in the Mazuri, the most important Arab family on the coast, led to a revolt which lasted ten months and involved much hard fighting. It ended in April 1896 in the flight of the rebel leaders to German territory, where they were interned. The rebellion marks an important epoch in the history of the Protectorate as its suppression definitely substituted European for Arab influence. 'Before the rebellion,' says Sir C. Eliot, 'the coast was a protected Arab state. Since its suppression, it has been growing into a British Colony.'

The completion of the railway, by affording transport facilities, made it practicable to open the country to settlers.

The first application for land was made in April 1902, by the East Africa Syndicate—a Company in which financiers belonging to the Chartered Company of South Africa were interested—which sought a grant of five hundred square miles, and this was followed by other applications for considerable areas, a scheme being also propounded for a large Jewish settlement.

During 1903 the arrival of hundreds of prospective settlers (chiefly from South Africa) led to the decision to entertain no more applications for large areas of land, especially as questions were raised concerning the preservation for the Masai of their rights of pasturage.

In carrying out this policy, a dispute arose between Lord Lansdowne, Foreign Secretary, and Sir C. Eliot, who had been Commissioner since 1900. The Foreign Secretary (believing himself bound by pledges given to the Syndicate) decided that they should be granted the lease of 500 square miles they had applied for; but after consulting officials of the Protectorate then in London he refused Sir C. Eliot permission to conclude leases for fifty square miles each to two applicants from South Africa. Sir Charles thereupon resigned his post and in a public telegram to the Prime Minister, dated Mombasa, June 21, 1904, gave as his reason: 'Lord Lansdowne ordered me to refuse grants of land to certain private persons while giving a monopoly of land on unduly advantageous terms to East Africa Syndicate. I have refused to execute instructions which I consider unjust and impolitic' (see *Correspondence Relating to Resignation of Sir C. Eliot: Africa, No.* 8, 1904).

On the day Sir Charles sent this telegram the appointment

of Sir Donald W. Stewart, the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, to succeed him was announced. Sir Donald induced the Masai (whose grazing rights were threatened) to remove to another district and a settlement of the land claims was arranged.

An offer to the Zionist Association of land for colonisation by Jews was declined in August 1905 by that body after a receipt of the report by a Commissioner sent to examine the land (6000 square miles) offered.

Sir Donald Stewart died on October 1, 1905, and was succeeded by Colonel Hayes Sadler, the Commissioner for Uganda. Meantime, in April 1905, the administration of the Protectorate had been transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By the close of 1905 considerably over a million acres of land had been leased or sold by the Protectorate authorities—about half of it was for grazing purposes.

In 1907, to meet the demands of the increasing number of white inhabitants, who had formed the Colonists' Association ('The Planters and Farmers' Association,' as this organisation was originally called, dated from 1903) for the promotion of their interests, a Legislative Council was established, and on this Council representatives of the Settlers were given seats. The style of the chief official was altered, 'Governor' being substituted for 'Commissioner.'

In the same year a scheme was drawn up for assisting the immigration of British Indians to the regions adjacent to the coast and to Victoria Nyanza districts not suitable for settlement by Europeans.

One of the most troublesome tribes proved to be the Nandi, who occupied the southern part of the plateau west of the Mau escarpment. They repeatedly raided their less warlike neighbours and committed wholesale thefts from the Railway and Telegraph lines. In September 1905 an expedition was sent against them which reduced the tribe to submission in the following November, and early in 1906 the Nandi were removed into a reserve.

The inadequacy of the labour supply was an early cause of trouble to settlers, while the labour regulations enforced led during 1907–8 to considerable friction between colonists and the Administration. For several years after the establishment of the Protectorate the northern region remained little known and no attempt was made to administer the district.

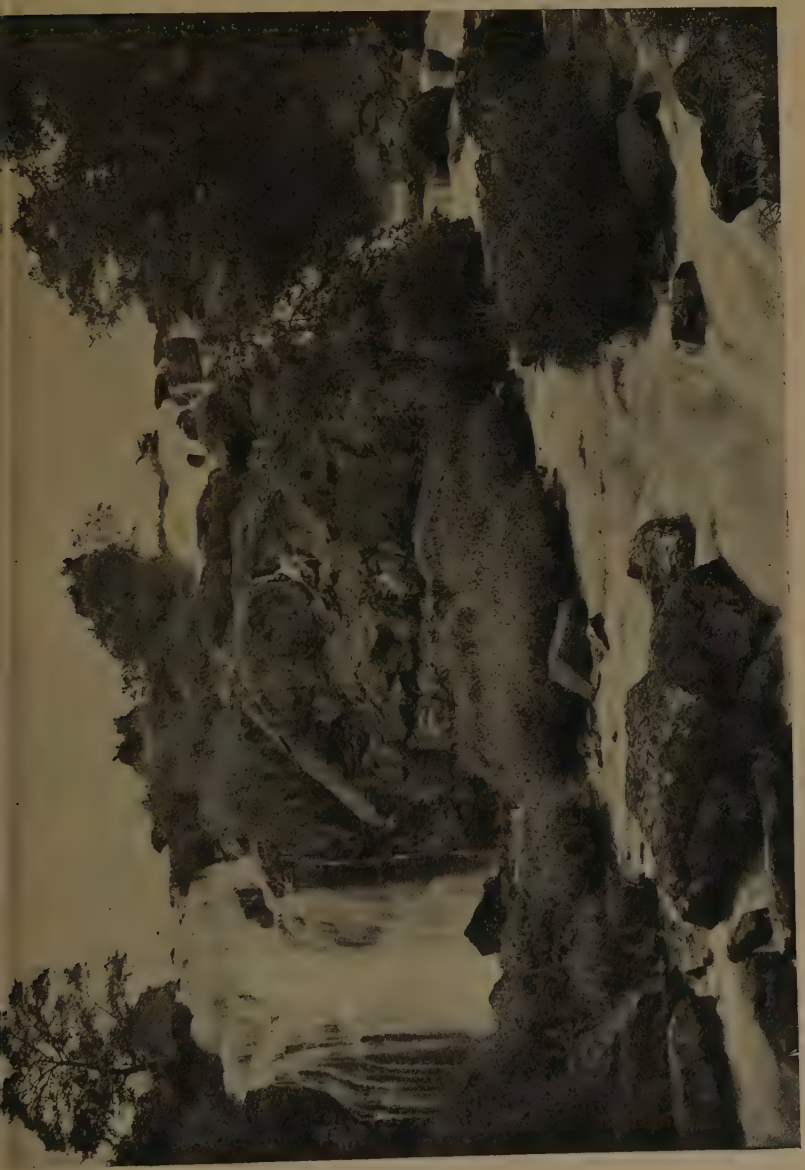
The natives were repeatedly raided by parties of Gallas and Abyssinians and, in the absence of a defined frontier, Abyssinian posts (Government) were pushed south to Lake Rudolf. The Abyssinians also made themselves masters of the Boran country.

After long negotiations, an agreement as to the boundary line between the Lake and the River Juba was signed at Adis Ababa on December 6, 1907, and in 1908–9 the frontier was deliminated by an Anglo-Abyssinian Commission, Major C. W. Gwynn being the chief British representative. Save for its north-eastern extremity, Lake Rudolf was assigned to the British, Lake Stefanie falling to Abyssinia; while from about Lat. 4° 20′ the Dua to its junction with the Juba became the frontier.

INTRODUCTORY.

British East Africa occupies a portion of the 'Dark Continent' which only twenty to thirty years ago was considered the typical habitat of savage tribes, many of them warlike and dangerous to approach; one of the few remaining channels of the interior slave trade, given to Arab traffic and the abode of wild animals. Its geographical marvels had not long been ascertained. The source of the Nile was discovered and traced to the great lake Victoria Nyanza—the waters of this inland sea in its descent to the Nile gorge forming the Ripon Falls. Mounts Kilimanjaro, Kenia, and Elgon—three huge masses of mountains standing unique and imposing with their roots in the tropics and their summits in eternal snow—were marvellous features, especially distinguishing that portion of a continent of geographical marvels; and the great Rift Valley, with its massive escarpments, had been traversed though not explored—the whole land a place of mystery and adventure. It is now only fifteen years since the first sod of the Uganda Railway was turned—projected in the first instance as a semi-philanthropical and semi-political undertaking—the British Government determining on its construction in order to facilitate the stoppage of the slave traffic and gain better access to its sphere of operations in Uganda and Central Africa, a case of the missionary and the flag travelling together.

Since the railway was built the whole aspect has altered. It is now known that these wild tracts and mountain masses



RIVER SCENE IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

consist of a wonderfully fruitful country; that the prevailing altitude is such as to modify the latitude; and that on the equator, in Darkest Africa, is a land which may be compared in climate with Southern Europe. The warlike tribes are now discovered to be comparatively peaceful and easy to govern, the most warlike being the least numerous.

The number and variety of fauna roaming the great Highlands are now ascertained to have exceeded, even, the stories told by early travellers. While many unexpected advantages have been discovered, the old disadvantages anticipated for the European have proved unfounded. Among the old hands and early official class from India, the old Indian prejudice against the salubrity of the tropics, the need of a periodical change to Europe, and the absolute unsuitability of the tropics for European occupation, still lingers in British East Africa. But facts are stubborn things. During the ten years' occupation of the Highland region there is little indeed to indicate any serious drawback to European occupation and settlement. The death rate is not abnormal, and children are born and reared with every success. As in most new lands, the coincidence of a few deaths in succession from local causes arouse occasional fears of those who are not convinced. But apart from a few cases of malaria, mostly of a very mild type, and rarely of a fatal description, no disease has transpired to prove any serious bar to permanent settlement of the family man. This particularly applies to the Highlands. At the Coast and on the shores of the Lake and in Uganda itself the position is somewhat different, in that some risk is present. But even here again the conditions are remarkably favourable when compared with regions under similar circumstances. Mombasa, the port of the Protectorate, is a city situated in the same latitude as Ceara in Northern Brazil, and the French Congo Coast. It is on a low-lying island, not five degrees from the equator, and has no high range of mountains adjacent to affect the temperature and climate. It is an Arab and Indian town of ancient repute, having a large Swahili (native African) population; yet it is remarkably healthy for the European resident; perfectly safe for the visitor.

On the other coast of the Protectorate—the Lake Victoria littoral—a similar condition prevails to Mombasa, though here the natives in the vicinity have been sufferers from sleeping sickness and an occasional (though not very serious) visitation

of the plague. Neither of these dread diseases affects the European: it is an exceptional case and extremely rare for a European to contract either.

The contour of this land between the Ocean and the Lake, as shown by the railway elevations, is remarkable; something of the shape of a tall conical cap with a dent. By rail, one rises rapidly from the coast, without climbing any defined mountain range, until at Nairobi, 327 miles distant, one finds an altitude of 5,450 feet. A further 20 miles the railway has climbed to 8,000 feet, then the Rift Valley is approached with a sudden drop of 2,000 to 3,000 feet; again 70 miles farther the line attains a corresponding altitude of over 9,000 feet, and from this summit of altitude the country suddenly drops to the Lake, another 4,000 to 5,000 feet. Hence the Highlands of British East Africa are neither a real plateau, nor the summit of a range of mountains. It is a country lifted to the sky bodily, so to say, with three huge sentinels of snow-capped summits overlooking the whole from a vast triangle. At Nairobi, on a clear day, the two mountains, Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenia, though divided by 250 miles, may both be seen by the naked eye.

It is on these uplifted highlands, unique, certainly, in Equatorial Africa, if not in the world, where a British settlement is making headway. The farms in holdings range from 640 acres to 10,000 each in area. A few much larger areas are held by certain individuals and companies, notably such as the East Africa Syndicate in the highlands at Naivasha, and the East African Estates along the coast, the latter with 100 square miles of country. Lord Delamere is also a great landowner.

But in the main the men who are resident and working the land are satisfied with from two thousand (2,000) to 5,000 acres. The larger holdings are mostly devoted to cattle and sheep farming. It is a question which of these two classes of pastoralists may be said to be progressing the better. The cattle or dairy farmer or ranchman possesses grazing land, in almost any portion of these highlands, of a quality and permanency the year through which can scarcely be excelled in any other country. Generally speaking, the pastures are good all the year round, and except in the highest settled altitudes of over 8,000 feet, there is no frost, and even at this altitude very slight and very seldom. Poor cattle, cattle dying of poverty, are almost unknown. Then another great advantage to the newcomer who starts stock-breeding

is the remarkable susceptibility of the native strain of humped or Indian cattle to grading. A half-bred beast loses at once almost the whole characteristics of its native strain and approximates the thoroughbred side of its derivation. The two-third grade of cattle are not distinguishable from the pure Ayrshire, Devon or Shorthorn, as the case may be, except, perhaps, by a skilled expert. Hence a large number of the cattle farmers have graded up from the native stock by pure-bred bulls, and the need of a pure-bred imported herd to breed from is not felt. The increase is also good, and the milking qualities, if not quite so rapidly regained by grading as beef quality and form, yet are well sustained.

The presence of disease has proved a drawback, but not to the extent of seriously affecting the industry. Some farmers have lost a large percentage by these scourges, others have been more fortunate, and have suffered no loss. But it speaks well for the land and the ranching industry, that despite disease there is no diminution of the cattle. On the contrary, a large increase is shown. Also, indicative of how this disease is regarded, the price of cattle has not fallen, and there have been no signs of the farmer abandoning his pursuit of ranching. The prices have been well maintained, not due to scarcity of stock, but because the holders of cattle are as a rule not sellers, but buyers.

The features and aspects of the various industries are treated separately in this book. Briefly, cattle are known to thrive, wool has for some period now been exported, and also coffee, the last named having had first to fill the local demand in British East Africa before being sold oversea. The Wattle Bark industry is now starting a career of systematic export, the trees taking from four to six years to mature. Regular planting has been in progress for about three to four years.

A considerable amount of capital has been put into sisal, which crop, although much of it has been exported, is as yet in its infancy. There are several large fibre estates (Sisal, Ramie, and the native Sansevieria), while a species of wild banana hemp is considered by many authorities to be of greater value than either of those mentioned. Experimental plantations of the banana fibre have been planted and matured, but this class of product seems to wait the right decorticating machine before being accepted as a staple commercial proposition.

On the coast strip are several rubber estates. These are

mostly owned by London companies. Exports of rubber have followed their establishment—from the Ceara plant—but the industry is still in its early struggle of assured success.

In the highlands, pig-raising has arrived at that stage to warrant the erection of an up-to-date bacon factory. Pigs, it is claimed, may be reared at a cheaper rate in East Africa than anywhere else in the world, as natural food is abundant, and the plentiful crops of maize and matama provide good artificial feeding. Ostrich farming is another proved source of income, the wild bird is comparatively abundant, is rigidly preserved, and, when young, is easily domesticated. By the capture of young birds and eggs and artificial incubation many of the farmers have now considerable herds. Feathers are now regularly exported.

In this remarkably diversified land the wheat crop is another growing source of income. Local wheat is now taking the place of the imported variety, and the wheat-fields of Njoro, a great rolling tract of splendid soil, are ploughed and cultivated for miles. A regular system of export is being attempted.

On the northern borders of the territory, on the two coasts, large tracts of country have been taken up by capitalists and by Manchester cotton firms for the growing of cotton. The country in these parts lends itself to easy irrigation, while water transport is available from inland to the port.

In two other directions the capacity of the soil demands mention. Potatoes are a sure and fruitful crop. Many tons have been exported, principally to South Africa. Some shipments have realised good profits to their owners, while in other cases the cost of transport and inexperienced packing have proved effective barriers to profit.

One portion of the country, at least, has proved itself a rich orchard district, namely Machakos, a place situated about twenty miles off the line of rail and about double that distance from Nairobi. Apples grown there, though of recent cultivation and far from perfect grafting, are large and luscious, while the plums and apricots vie with some of the best in size or flavour to be obtained in any market. Fruit culture has also been successfully tried in other districts, though it is too early to indicate this industry as one firmly established of permanent and commercial value sufficient to feed oversea markets. Fruits of the

citrus variety, such as oranges, lemons, and limes, all yield freely, as do other kinds of similar range.

A rather remarkable feature of the country's development is the rapid growth of settlement on the Uasin Gishu plateau, this being a large tract of country north of the railway before it drops to Lake Victoria, extending towards Lake Rudolf and Mount Elgon. About ninety miles from rail a great district has been occupied, mainly by South Africans—mostly well-to-do Dutch immigrants. One or two pioneers from the south spied out the land, and by mere repute and intercourse with friends these have attracted quite a large community. Although a great distance from rail, yet the land has been eagerly taken up, in preference to other tracts nearer civilisation. The climate is deemed perfect by all who have visited this region. Horses thrive there and cattle increase greatly. It is good for sheep and also for cultivation. It has become within the past two or three years one of the best populated districts in the country. Uasin Gishu farms are now realising relatively high sums, and doubtless in a few years these prices will again rise considerably.

One need scarcely to be reminded that British East Africa is essentially the place for big game. The travels of Colonel Roosevelt have fully exhibited this phase to the world. Parties of sportsmen annually continue to visit the place, and it cannot be said up to the present that the game is seriously diminished. The best of sport may still be obtained, though it is inevitable that in course of a relatively short period the game will be gradually driven from the vicinity of settlements. Elephants—cows and young bulls—are well protected by the Game Law; small ivory is confiscated and the culprits heavily fined; this has resulted, in the opinion of one authority, in strengthening the herds instead of weakening them, by the elimination of the old bulls! Rhinoceri seem to be the most interesting beast which will disappear first, but hordes of antelope of every variety roam the great uplands and the wild and drier tracts of the back country. Around Nairobi itself and other settlements game is still plentiful.

The town and trade of Nairobi is gradually becoming more European. A large number of town plots have been sold by auction, realising what is considered high prices. The size of these plots are about fifty feet frontage, and seventy-five feet deep, the prices ranging from £150 to £750 per plot. Back

plots may, however, be purchased at a much cheaper rate, while suburban areas range from £20 to £100 per acre. Real estate speculation is as yet restricted, due to the small



VIEW ON THE THIKA RIVER

population; but a good deal of the land is firmly held. All Government land is subject to development conditions, and the prevailing title is that of 99 years' lease. But the land law is still in a state of evolution, and the question of title is one which excites most political controversy. Freehold is obtainable

on areas of about 360 acres; but grants of 5,000 acres are subject to 99 years. This subject is more fully dealt with elsewhere.

There is a large native population in the country, mostly confined to reserves; they are said to number over 4,000,000. They provide a useful labour medium and, as far as is at present experienced, the labour difficulty is not acute. The labour, of course, is very raw, but the native speedily learns most unskilled vocations. Natives, also, are found working as masons, painters, printers, carpenters, and the other higher skilled trades. One of the aims of the Education Board is to encourage the teaching of crafts by missionary and private employers. But the greater portion of the skilled artisan and trading and commercial spheres is filled with Indians. There is a considerable Indian population in the highlands, and at the coast these blend with the Arab and Swahili (native Mahommedans). A few of the biggest firms are Indian; a large, if not the larger, portion of smaller firms are also Indian, and the same class do the greater part of the up-country native trading. Yet the European, despite pessimistic and alarmist utterances, is found to compete very successfully against the Asiatic. The tendency is towards a reduction of the Indian firms, and an increase of the European.

With regard to the future of the country, it may scarcely be said to be too rash to predict considerable prosperity. British East Africa is far and away richer in soil and production than any portion of South Africa, Rhodesia included. There have been no mineral discoveries of proved economic importance. The soil in most parts is rich, the pasturage for cattle and sheep seldom fails from one year's end to another. There is no winter and no extreme tropical heat (speaking of the highlands). Hail and thunder-storms are seldom experienced. Rain is plentiful and fairly regular as to season. The range of products in the comparatively small country is remarkable—from wheat and potatoes to cocoa-nuts; from sheep, horse, and mule-breeding to ostriches. So many products are now being grown commercially, when the country is only partially settled and not yet started on systematic cultivation in a broad sense, that, failing some great disaster, plague or drought, the future is bound to see large industrial developments. Capital to-day is very scarce. Bank interest has been seldom below 8 per cent., and mortgages have been earning 10 per cent. for the mortgagee.

Within a few years' time there is little doubt that in many directions property will appreciate. The entire European population, according to last census of 1911, was 3,175, of which about one-third are resident at Nairobi. This total is now considered on good authority to be largely exceeded. New arrivals are slowly, but steadily, coming in. The departures from the land of those who have already settled are very few. Those who live in British East Africa seem to like it on first experience and have seldom reason to change their mind. A considerable proportion of the settlers to-day consist of people who, having visited the country on a shooting trip, become enamoured with the place, acquire land, and settle. The soil being so bounteous, living is not expensive, and the table is well supplied with a large variety of foodstuffs, grown in the country.

Imported articles are, however, dear—due, partly, to the relatively heavy freight for oversea. The country may be said to be only now in its first beginnings. The prime factors of future economic expansion are, firstly, in the room for greater expansion of exports, which has already set in; and, secondly, in the fine climate of the country which is attracting, and will attract in increasing ratio, those who learn of the place and its conditions.

The country to-day is governed strictly from the Colonial Office, through a Governor, Executive Council and Legislative Council. Only in the last named are there three or four nominees taken from the public; all the other officials are Government servants. But a movement is already in evidence among the European settlers to request, at least, that the nominees in the Legislative Council should be selected by the people.

Recently a loan of £250,000 has been granted the colony by the home country, principally through the advice and representations of Sir Percy Girouard, the present popular Governor, an administrator who is laying firm foundations for future progress.

This sum is to be spent partly on a promising line of feeder railway making towards the Mount Kenia district from the trunk line at Nairobi. Some of the finest land in the country is in this direction, and the amount of grain grown among the natives around Kenia is known to be very great; there are besides some large European planters of beans and sisal. The second project, which this sum is also to cover, is that of a deep-water pier at the port, a comparatively simple engineering undertaking

in view of the depth of the channel, ships of over 6,000 tons now anchoring almost within hail of shore. Other undertakings to be carried out with this fund are a water scheme to supply Mombasa, the port, and an improvement of the trunk line in alignment in order to provide for the heavy traffic which the working of the great natural Magadi Soda Lake will create. This soda enterprise is being undertaken by a company recently floated in London, with a capital of over £1,000,000, under a concession by Government.

The foregoing general description is merely introductory to the fuller information which may be gleaned from a perusal of the articles appearing in the book.

HOW TO REACH BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

The facilities afforded by various excellent Steamship Companies nowadays brings the Protectorate within easy reach of England and European ports.

By the short route via Marseilles, Naples, or Brindisi; and the Suez Canal, the journey from London to Mombasa may be made in an average time of nineteen days. All the way by sea from Southampton or London takes twenty-seven or twenty-eight days.

The fares vary according to the accommodation desired; but from London, including the railway journey to Marseilles, Naples, etc., they average :

	Single.	Return.
First class	£48	£72
Second class	£32	£50

Passages may be booked by the following lines of steamers :

1. *The Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.*—Steamers leave every four weeks from London and Southampton calling at Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan and Aden.

Fares : 1st class from 37 to 58 guineas, 2nd class from 26 to 40 guineas, 3rd class 16 guineas.

Return : 1st class £69 18*s*. 6*d*. to £85 1*s*., 2nd class £49 3*s*. to £52 18*s*. 6*d*., 3rd class £30 5*s*.

The fares from Marseilles and Naples to East Coast ports via the Suez Canal are 5 guineas 1st class, 3 guineas (outer cabin), 2 guineas (inner cabin) 2nd class, and 2 guineas 3rd class, less than the fares from England. From Gibraltar they are 3 guineas, 2 guineas, and 1 guinea less respectively.

Children, under fifteen years, are charged at the rate of one-sixteenth of the adult fare for each year (or part of a year) of their age.

Return Tickets are available for twelve months. Passengers who have paid for a single ticket only (full tariff fare), and who return to the port at which they embarked within twelve months will be allowed a reduction of 10 per cent. on the amount of the single journey back, *on production of the counterfoil of the ticket taken by them in the first instance.*

A refund of the difference between the amount paid and the single fare will be made in the event of a return ticket not being used.

Free baggage allowance: 1st class, thirty cubic feet; 2nd class, twenty-five cubic feet; 3rd class, twenty cubic feet. Excess charged at rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot.

For full information apply to Messrs. Donald Currie & Co., 3 & 4 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; the Sleeping Car Company, 20 Cockspur Street, S.W.; or to their agents at the various ports.

Joint Agents in Mombasa	{	Smith Mackenzie & Co. British East Africa Corporation, Ltd.
,, ,, Nairobi		East Africa & Uganda Corporation, Ltd.

2. *The German East African Line Deutsche (Ost-Afrika Line)* have a three-weekly service to Mombasa from Hamburg, calling at Rotterdam, Southampton, Lisbon, Tangiers, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, Suez and Aden.

Fares from Southampton: Single, 1st class £46 15*s.*, 2nd class £31 13*s.*

From London via Marseilles: 1st class £48, 2nd £33 11*s.*

Children above the age of twelve months and under fifteen years will be charged one-sixteenth of the ordinary fare for each year or part of a year of their age. A separate bunk is not reserved for children under eight years.

Each adult is allowed 200 kilos. (4 cwts.) of luggage free Children in proportion to passage money paid. Excess luggage charged at the rate of 4*s.* per 22 lbs.

London Agents	Ellis Kislingbury & Co., 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C. & 3 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
Mombasa ,,	Hansing & Co.
Nairobi ,,	

3. *The French Line* (*Messageries Maritimes*).—The steamers of this Company leave on the 10th of each month, at 11 A.M., from Marseilles for Mombasa, calling at Port Said, Suez, and Djibouti (French Somaliland).

Fares from London via Marseilles to Mombasa: 1st class £48 8*s.*, 2nd class £32 4*s.*, 3rd class £19. Trains in connection with these steamers leave Charing Cross Station, London, on the 9th of each month.

Children.—Under three years free; between three and twelve half-fare. If more than one child under three, only one taken free, the others will pay quarter-fare each.

Baggage.—Each passenger paying for the exclusive use of a 1st class cabin is allowed 5 cwt. of luggage free, otherwise each 1st and 2nd class 3 cwt., 3rd class and deck 1½ cwt.

Excess is charged at the rate of 10*s.* per cwt. for any distance except from one port to the next, which is at the rate of 6*s.* per cwt.

Passengers' heavy luggage is carried free from Marseilles to London by the Company's weekly cargo service.

London Offices	97 Cannon Street 51 Pall Mall
Mombasa Agent	M. Ruinat
Nairobi Agent	T. A. Wood
Marseilles Office	3 Place Sadi Carnot

4. *Peninsular and Oriental Company and the British India Steam Navigation Company.*—Passengers travelling by either of these lines are transferred on arrival at Aden to the British India mail steamer from Aden to Mombasa.

On the homeward voyage, passengers by these lines may remain on board the British India vessel at Aden without

charge pending the arrival about twenty-four hours later of the Peninsular and Oriental Mail Steamer, to which they are transferred by launch.

Fares from London: 1st class, £48; 2nd class, £30 and £34.

Return (London): 1st class, £72 10s.; 2nd class, £45 and £51.

From Marseilles (single): 1st class, £41 5s.; 2nd class, £28 and £32.

Return (Marseilles): 1st class, £72 10s. and £66; 2nd class, £42 and £48.

From London via Brindisi, including rail and sleeping car, £50 15s. 2d.

P. & O. Baggage allowance.—First saloon passengers, 336 lbs. personal baggage free. Children (over three and under twelve) of 1st saloon passengers; also 2nd saloon passengers and passengers' servants, 168 lbs. Children, 2nd saloon, 84 lbs. each. Extra baggage between any two ports at 10s. per cwt.

Fares by British India Line all the way, transhipping at Aden: 1st class, £40 net; 2nd class, £31 14s., and 10 per cent. surtax.

Occasionally steamers of this line run through to Mombasa without transhipment.

London Offices of Peninsular and Oriental Company: Head Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.; West End Branch, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

London Offices of British India Steam Navigation Company: Gray, Dawes and Co., 23 Great Winchester Street, E.C.; or 16 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

5. *Rennie's Aberdeen Line.*—Sailings from London about every twelve days by the West Coast route to South and East Africa.

Fares (London to Mombasa): 1st, single, £44 2s.; 2nd, single, £30 9s. 1st, return, £79 7s. 6d.; 2nd, return, £54 16s.

Intermediate (steamers carrying one class of passengers only): Single, £38 17s.; return, £69 18s. 6d.

Return tickets available for twelve months. Children under fifteen years are charged one-sixteenth of the full fare for each year of their age next birthday.

Baggage.—Free allowance to each adult 1st class passenger,

40 cubic feet. Intermediate and 2nd class, 30 cubic feet. Children in proportion to fare paid.

6. *Italian East Africa Line.*—Steamers leave Genoa for Mombasa every twenty-eight days calling at Leghorn, Naples, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Mogadiscio, and Kismayu.

Fares from Genoa : 1st class (single), £34 ; 2nd class, £25.

7. *Clan-Ellerman-Harrison.*—Regular Service of Steamers from Glasgow and Liverpool calling at Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, and Aden, and proceeding from Mombasa to Zanzibar and Beira. On the return voyage the steamers call at Aden, Port Sudan, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles, London, and (or) Liverpool. These vessels are freight steamers only. For information as to rates of freight, etc., apply to : East African Trading Company, Mombasa ; Cayzer, Irvine & Co. Limited, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., 109 Hope Street, Glasgow ; Hall Line Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C., Tower Buildings, Liverpool ; Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Dock House, Billiter Street, London, E.C., Mersey Chambers, Liverpool.

INFORMATION FOR PASSENGERS FROM LONDON TO MARSEILLES, AND VICE VERSA.

Outward Journey.

Passengers from London who are joining their steamer on the following day at Marseilles, if travelling by the ordinary night train from Paris should take the 9 A.M. (1st or 2nd) train from Charing Cross via Dover. This train connects with the one leaving the Gare de Lyons at 7.25 P.M. and is due at the Marseilles Terminus at 9 A.M. Steamers usually leave at 10 A.M. or 11 A.M.

Passengers travelling by the Sleeping Car Express or Train de Luxe from Paris may travel by the 11 A.M. from Victoria, arriving Paris (Gare du Nord) 6.45 P.M. and leaving Gare de Lyons at 9.20 P.M. This train arrives at Marseilles 9.36 A.M. the next morning.

Passengers travelling by the P. & O. 'Special' leave Victoria at 11 A.M. every Thursday. The special train leaves Calais at 2.55 P.M. and reaches Marseilles 7.10 A.M. on Friday.

During certain winter months a train de luxe leaves the Gare de Lyons at 7.55 P.M. and is due to reach Marseilles at 7.15 A.M.

Also a 7.20 (1st class only) Night Limited *Rapide* with *Lits-Salon*, etc., due to reach Marseilles at 6.37 A.M.

Time Table (subject to alteration) :

Charing Cross	dep. 9 A.M.	Victoria	11 A.M.
Dover	,, 11.5 A.M.	Dover	dep. 1 P.M.
Calais	,, 1.15 P.M.	Calais	dep. 3.5 P.M.
Paris (Gare du Nord)	arr. 4.45 P.M.	Paris (Nord)	arr. 6.45
,, ,,	,, dep. 6.23 P.M.	,, ,,	dep. 7.33
Paris dep. Thursdays	5.59 A.M.	Paris (Gare de Lyons)	arr. 8.18.
	(1st, 2nd and 3rd class)		(1st class only)
Gare de Lyon (P.L.M.)	dep. 7.25 P.M.	,, ,,	dep. 9.36 A.M.
Marseilles . .	arr. 9.3 A.M.	Marseilles ,, ,,	9.36 A.M.

Reserved Seats.—On payment of 1*s.* per seat booking fee at Charing Cross or Victoria, passengers may reserve seats in the boat trains between Calais or Boulogne and Paris.

Luggage.—Each adult passenger is allowed 56 lb. of registered luggage free. Children between three and seven years, 28 lb. free.

Excess is charged at the rate of 5*s.* for every 20 lb. or fraction thereof.

Baggage by the 9 A.M. train from Charing Cross is examined at Calais.

Fares (subject to alteration). Via Calais and Paris to Marseilles :

	£ s. d.	Child 7 to 12 years. £ s. d.	Child under 7.
1st class . .	6 15 2	6 0 11	Half-fare.
2nd ,, . .	4 12 11	4 2 10	,,

Supplements for sleeping accommodation (in addition to 1st class fares) :

	£ s. d.
Sleeping-Car between Paris and Marseilles . .	1 18 6
Lits-Salon[1]	1 18 6

[1] *Lits-Salon* are very comfortable compartments in carriages belonging to the P.L.M. Railway. The seats are convertible into couches at night. No bedding beyond pillows is provided. There are three seats in each compartment and two passengers may have exclusive use of one between Paris and Marseilles on payment of £5 16*s.*

	£	s.	d.
Train de Luxe	2	13	4
Train de Luxe . . . (Calais) . . .	3	10	0
Sleeping-Car (P. & O. Special) ,, . . .	2	15	0

There is no reduction of these supplementary charges for children.

Homeward Journey.

Homeward-bound passengers arriving during the day in Marseilles have a choice of two daily evening trains, viz. the 7.40 P.M. (1st class) and the 8.10 P.M. (1, 2, 3). The passengers by the former are due to arrive at Charing Cross at 5.10 P.M., the next day and by the latter at 7.10 P.M. at Victoria. There is a *Train de Luxe* running on certain days and during certain months at 9.21 P.M., connecting with the same cross-channel boat as the 7.40 P.M.

The best morning train is the 8.55 A.M. (1.2) reaching Paris at 10 P.M.

Passengers by trains other than the 9.21 P.M. *Train de Luxe* have to change stations at Paris, i.e., from the Gare de Lyons to the Gare du Nord. This can be done either by the Ceinture Railway connection or by the safer method, if one is pressed for time, of taking a taxicab.

Luggage.—Luggage registered from Marseilles to Charing Cross, Victoria, or Holborn, is examined on arrival at destination. Luggage registered to Herne Hill or St. Paul's is examined at Dover.

Excess Baggage Rates from Marseilles to London.

	To 10 kilos. or 20 lbs.	To 20 kilos. or 44 lbs.	To 30 kilos. or 66 lbs.	To 40 kilos. or 88 lbs.	Per 100 kilos. or 220 lbs.
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Via Calais	6·35	12·75	19·10	25·20	62·20
Via Boulogne	6·20	12·40	18·60	24·40	61·00
Via Dieppe	5·45	11·00	16·45	21·70	53·80

For money tables see p. 42.

Passengers who wish to be independent of their baggage at Marseilles may have it conveyed from the steamer to the station

by Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, the Steamship Companies' or various other Agents, at a certain charge per package. Fr. 1·80 (1*s.* 5*d.*) per large package, Fr. 1·40 (1*s.* 1½*d.*) per small package. To hotels 20 centimes less per package.

It is advisable on the outward journey not to be separated from one's luggage.

Horse Cab Fares, between the docks and stations or hotels, vary according to how far away the landing or embarking quay is situated. The tariff is indicated in each cab, but the driver usually tries to obtain the fare for the longest distance.

The various Steamship Companies generally land their passengers at the following docks:

British India Company—Môle C., North.
German East Africa Company—Cie des Docks 'Vitrés.'
Messageries Maritimes—Joliette, or Môle de la Pinède.
Peninsular & Oriental Company—Môle C., South.
Union Castle Line—Cie des Docks, Fifth Section.

CUSTOMS.

Passengers landing at Kilindini or Mombasa are required to pass their luggage through the Customs House. A complete list is given below of goods exempt from import duties and also of the principal articles liable to duty usually found in passengers' baggage.

All goods not included in the list of exemptions are liable to a duty of 10 per cent. on their value.

Note.—Travellers when passing their goods through the Customs are recommended to have the original invoices or receipted bills ready at hand in support of their declaration as to the value of the articles.

Complete List of Goods Exempted from Import Duties whether imported as Cargo or as Baggage.

Personal baggage consisting of wearing apparel and other articles of personal use, as are in actual use at the time of importation, or have been actually in use previously, and are the property of the

person whose baggage is being passed or of any member of such person's family;

Bicycles, binoculars, photographic cameras, and sewing machines which have been used, and instruments intended for the professional use of passengers, forming part of passengers' baggage and not intended for trading purposes;

Goods when imported by, or purchased prior to clearing through the Customs by and for the use of the Governments of the East Africa Protectorate or of the Uganda Protectorate;

All horses and mules;

Other live stock imported for breeding purposes, provided that:

(*a*) All live stock imported for breeding purposes for which exemption from Customs duty is claimed shall, except in cases where permission is given by a Veterinary Officer, be landed at Kilindini;

(*b*) All such live stock shall in order to be admitted free of duty be of a class which in the opinion of the examining Veterinary Officer is likely to improve the existing stock in the country;

(*c*) Live stock for the purpose of this exemption means cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, swine, ostriches and poultry;

Goods imported by or consigned direct to officers and men on board vessels of His Majesty's Navy for their personal use or consumption;

If goods imported by a merchant are sold to His Majesty's Navy, such goods shall be treated as goods re-exported;

Ships and vessels imported entire or in section;

Material for the construction and maintenance of Railways, tramways and roads;

Trees, plants and seeds intended for cultivation;

Tombstones and ornaments for graves, memorial windows, tablets and brasses;

Coal;

Photographs, engravings, pictures and maps;

Gold bullion;

Coin admitted to circulation in the Protectorate;

Agricultural implements and machinery and all apparatus and plant usually and principally employed in farming operations.

Sheep and cattle medicines whether for internal or external application. For the purpose of this exemption, medicines shall be deemed to include powder and other preparations for the composition of sheep and cattle dips and licks.

Manures and insecticides;

Industrial machinery; and apparatus and appliances used in connection with the generating and storing of electricity but not

including electric cable or wire or the posts for carrying the same, and not including lamp-posts or wire or their fittings.

Printed matter, which terms shall include newspapers, periodicals, literature, fashion plates, pamphlets, music, trade catalogues, price lists, show cards, calendars, and all printed or lithographed matter used or intended to be used solely for advertising purposes.

Officers' Uniforms, viz. the uniform of a Naval, Military, or Protectorate Officer, including the necessary arms, badges and accoutrements thereto ;

Regimental plate, furniture, and other mess fittings and band instruments the property of any Regimental Mess or the joint property of the Officers of any Regimental Mess.

Officers' camp furniture and fittings imported as a necessary part of their equipment.

Goods imported for the use of His Majesty's Land and Sea Forces in the East Africa Protectorate on satisfactory proof to the Chief of Customs that they have been imported solely for the use of His Majesty's Land and Sea Forces and are the property of His Majesty ;

All articles necessary for maintaining telegraphic communication between British East Africa, and other parts of the world.

All coats of arms, flags, seals and Official stationery and such other goods as the Governor may from time to time by notice in the ' Official Gazette ' declare to be within the exemption in respect of any consulate imported by a Consular Officer on presentation by him at the Customs House of a certificate given by the Consulate for which they are destined, that the articles are for its exclusive use.

Cups, medals or other trophies imported for presentation or presented as prizes at examinations, exhibitions, shows or other public competitions, for excellence in art, bravery, good conduct, humanity, industry, invention, manufactures, learning, science, skill or sport, or honourable or meritorious public services ; provided that such articles shall on importation or delivery free from the Customs bear engraved or otherwise indelibly marked on them the name of the presenter or presentee and the occasion or purpose for which presented.

Wire and wire-netting for fencing, droppers, gates, hurdles, posts, standards, strainers, staples, stiles, winders and other materials or fastenings of metal ordinarily used for agricultural or railway fencing.

Empty bags (other than paper bags) and crates for flour, manure, produce, sugar, wool, coal and minerals, and bagging and sacking in the piece and binding twine.

Bands and belting of all kinds for driving machinery.

Abbreviated List of Goods liable to Duty.

Perambulators, if not used; bicycles, if not used; sewing machines, if not used; scientific instruments, if not for professional use of passenger; cooking utensils or canteens, unless part of officer's equipment; tobacco, as unconsumed stores; cigars and cigarettes, as unconsumed stores; cutlery, spoons, forks, knives, etc.; camp equipment, except such as allowed for Officers, which consists of tent, table, chair, bed, mattress, mosquito curtain, canteens (cooking utensils); arms and ammunition, except such as are allowed free to officers of the Protectorate, which are, 1 rifle, 1 shot gun, 1 revolver and 300 rounds ammunition. A Military Officer employed in the service of the Protectorate is allowed in addition, 1 service rifle, 1 service revolver and 200 rounds ammunition; provisions, household effects, glass and chinaware, household and table linen, silver-ware and plated-ware, piece goods, dress material and made up clothing, if not for use of passenger; jewellery, if not for use of passenger or member of passenger's family; silver bullion; tennis racquets and golf clubs, if not previously used; fishing tackle; drugs and perfumery, except in small quantities; photographic material; cameras, if not previously used; field glasses, if not previously used; telescopes and thermos flasks; typewriters; musical instruments; cruets; bedding; mirrors; toys (except in use); stationery, if quantity considerable; furniture; wines; seeds—for purposes of verification; other articles; spirits at Rs. 5 per gallon.

Information as to Fire-arms and Ammunition in the East Africa Protectorate.

All fire-arms must be registered by an officer of the Administration at the port of entry, the fee for which is Rs. 3 per fire-arm.

Re-registration must be effected on January 1st in each year. If fire-arms are taken out of the country, and it is intended to bring or send them back at some future date, it is advisable to obtain a certificate to the effect that they have already been in the Protectorate; this will obviate the payment of Customs import duty a second time.

Holders of game licences are entitled to free registration of fire-arms.

A permit from an officer of the Administration must be obtained for the sale or transfer of a fire-arm to any person who is legally entitled to possess it, and it must be re-registered in the name of the new owner.

Ammunition is warehoused in a Government warehouse on removal from the Customs, and can only be withdrawn on production of a permit, for which the fee of 50 cents. is charged. At each withdrawal the fee must be paid, and a declaration made stating whether the ammunition is for personal use or for sale. No ammunition may be given or sold to a native of Africa, and no fire-arm without permission in writing of an officer of the Administration.

[*Shotguns.*—Passengers bringing shotguns into the country may obtain a bird licence at the time of registering the gun at the Customs on payment of Rs. 2 in addition to the Rs. 3, cost of registration. If the licence is obtained later the charge is Rs. 4.]

Fire-arms, ammunition, and equipment generally are liable to a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Persons consigning fire-arms, etc., forward should send to the consignee all bills of lading, invoices, bills, etc., from which full particulars as to value, quantity, and description of goods can be obtained for Customs purposes. Examination of goods is made by the Customs officials immediately on arrival at Mombasa, when all invoices, etc., should be ready for inspection.

If travelling by lines of steamers other than the British India Steam Navigation Company it is advisable to consign goods or baggage to Kilindini; in the case of the British India steamers, goods should be consigned to Mombasa.

Fire-arms and ammunition must first be registered and stamped before they can be passed by the Customs. No goods are delivered except on production of a delivery order from the steamship agents, and until the cranage and duty due, if any, has been paid.

EXPORT DUTIES.

	Ad valorem.
1. Ivory	15%
2. Gum copal	6%
3. India rubber (other than plantation rubber)	10%
4. Borities (Zanzibar rafters)	10%
5. Horns, hides and skins (other than sportsmen's trophies)	10%
6. Rhinoceros horn and hippopotamus teeth (other than sportsmen's trophies)	10%
7. Tortoise-shell	10%
8. Chillies	10%
9. Ebony and other fine woods as specified from time to time	5%
10. Cowrie and other sea shells	5%
11. Horses	Rs. 21 each
12. Camels	„ 4 „
13. Donkeys	„ 2 „

Free export.—Living animals not enumerated above, coffee, copra, cotton, fibres, grain, bark, oils, ostrich feathers, plantation rubber, potatoes, seeds, wool, etc., and general country products.

Ad valorem.—Duty when charged *ad valorem* is charged on the value of goods in British East Africa, including cost of importation (freight charges, etc.).

Hours of Business.

The Customs House is open daily to the public for paying duty, making declarations and applications for passes and general business from 8 A.M. to 12 noon and from 1 P.M. to 4 P.M.

It is open for the landing of goods from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M., and for the delivery of goods from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

An exception is made for Saturday afternoons and public holidays, when landing of cargo from mail steamers only will be allowed, provided previous application has been made in writing to the Chief of Customs.

CLEARING AND FORWARDING OF GOODS.

Travellers, merchants or others, importing goods need have no difficulty in finding agents at Mombasa, who, at reasonable charges will undertake to do all that is necessary in clearing and forwarding their packages up country.

Unless previous arrangements have been made as regards finance, funds should always be remitted to cover cost of Agents' charges (see below), Customs Dues, Lighterage and Landing, Harbour Fees, Rent, Cartage, Railage, and other charges incidental to importation. To facilitate clearance through the Customs, consignees should be careful to furnish their agents with full particulars as to value of their goods, i.e., the landed value including freight. For this purpose, actual invoices and the Steamship Company's freight account are best suited; but, where these are not available, signed declarations as to value and freight are requisite.

The following is an average schedule of Agents' own charges, but the figures must be regarded as approximate and subject to

revision. Some firms also charge on the basis of a small commission on the amount of disbursements.

For ordinary sized packages up to 5 in number Rs. 1.8 per package.
„ „ „ „ 6 to 10 „ „ Rs. 1.4 „ „
„ „ „ „ more than 10 in „ Rs. 1.0 „ „

Higher charges are made for heavy packages; and for storing goods, pending instructions, the cost is from 6 to 12 cents per package per week.

The following are the principal firms which undertake Agency work: British East Africa Corporation Ltd.; East Africa and Uganda Corporation Ltd., Mombasa and Nairobi; Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co., Mombasa; Messrs. Hansing and Co., Mombasa; Messrs. Whitlark King and Co., Mombasa; Messrs. Boustead and Clarke, Mombasa; Messrs. T. Irwin and Son, Mombasa; The Boma Trading Company, Nairobi; Messrs. Newland and Tarlton, Nairobi; Mr. T. A. Wood, Nairobi; Messrs. T. Hilton and Son, Nairobi; Mr. R. Seymour, Naivasha; Mr. Frank Watkins, junr., Nakuru.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

The following graphic description is reproduced, by kind permission of the Uganda Railway, from the *South African Railway Magazine*:

'Never was there such a railway since the world began.

'In the nature of things it is impossible that there can ever be its like again, for the Uganda Railway is in many respects unsurpassed—wonderful in all.

'The number of those who have travelled by it is not large—no larger, perhaps, than the number carried by a busy suburban line in a day. But those who have done so never forget.

'It starts on a windswept island in the blue Indian Ocean, and it ends by the wooded shore of the largest lake in Africa. In between, it passes through jungle, swamp, and desert; zigzags across plains where elephants play by day and lions roar by night; corkscrews up the sides of outlandish snow-capped mountains; circles round the base of volcanic, cone-shaped

hills; meanders by the "shambas" and cultivated patches of rude inland tribes; strides long-legged athwart treacherous swamps, and ploughs through the darkness of primeval forests, until it emerges, calm but triumphant, from under the flat-topped mimosas by the shelving shore of the shimmering inland sea.

'For its five hundred odd miles it is a truly wonderful performance.

'On its way it samples every climate, touches every degree of temperature, experiences every extreme. At Mombasa, on the low coast belt, the red-fezed Swahili stoker leans gasping from his blistered engine-box; later, at Limoru, in the frosty highlands, he blows with chattering teeth on his half-frozen fingers and stamps with numbed feet. There it was as hot as any place on this planet; here it is as cold as the coldest. None but a steel-skinned Swahili could stand the change, and do his work and live.

'At the outset it may be well to remember that the railway is a system made up of a single line, without branches,[1] tapping a partly-explored and wholly uncivilised country; touching one settlement dignified with the name of town, and traversing a land likely to cause an ambitious traffic manager to die of sheer melancholia.

'It is also well to remember that it does not touch the country whereafter it is named. To its other peculiarities it adds that of being an anomaly in geographical nomenclature.

'Anyway, there it is. But it was not built as it is. Originally a large proportion of the line was laid temporarily. That was while profane engineers waited, without patience, for slow-moving manufacturers of steel girders and stays and things. Tired of waiting, they built, whenever practicable, a way round. To-day, traces of the first road abound by the side of the existing track.

'"We have not yet built one line to the lake," the Germans say jestingly, "but the British have built two."

'But the man who paid the piper, not knowing, does not mourn.

'When the Uganda Railway was finished, the ostensible

[1] A new branch has been completed and two others are in course of construction.

reason for its construction—the inland slave trade—had ceased to exist.

'Just at first it looked as if the railway would take rank as a gigantic white man's "folly." Then Africa, the Inexhaustible, rose to the occasion. In the heart of the Continent, popularly supposed to have been given over to fever, heat, and pestilence, an unthought-of, fertile, delectable land gave itself freely to the invader. Cattle throve there. Sheep multiplied exceedingly. Game, great and small, mean and noble, ranged the plains and peopled the green valleys when the rains came.

'"The Uganda Railway," says an authority, "has literally created a new country."

'Truly it has. Where formerly was a wilderness—a luxurious wilderness, 'tis true, but still only a wilderness—is rapidly arising a land of farms, settlements and plantations, where white men reap and sow and lord it over flocks and herds, great beyond counting.

'And the railway has done it, done it all! Given time, moreover, it will do much more, and East Africa and the Line itself and the Empire will be the gainers.

'But properly to know and understand the Uganda Railway you should take courage and travel over it. The experience is likely to last a lifetime—even a lifetime of travel.

'Four days a week a train leaves Mombasa for the lake, and if you are lucky you may share a carriage with an official who knows the country.

'A great event in the life of the quaint old Arab town is this departure of the train. The platform and the station precincts are packed with a stolid, staring crowd of white-robed worshippers of Allah. Arabs are there, and Somalis, Swahilis, Goanese, Hindus, and all the innumerable in-betweens that go to the peopling of an Arab port on the African Coast for centuries connected by trade with India. The effect is picturesque, if bizarre, and the colour scheme, if orientally exaggerated, is not without charm. The scene has more of India than of East Africa; more of Egypt than of either.

'A feeble interest is apparent in the crowd as the ridiculous little engine, with its tender-box packed high with acacia-scrub wood fuel, pants preparatory to making a start.

'At the signal. the train moves off into the jungle, clanks at half-speed across the island, and over a great viaduct to the

mainland. Then it begins to climb slowly and laboriously through a forest of palms to the high hills overlooking Mombasa, its island citadel and the blue waters beyond.

'Later, the little tropical station of Mazeras is reached and passed, and the line dives again into the jungle. Here all is red dust, thick undergrowth and stillness. Only the train rattles through, desecrating and dissipating the Sabbath silence around. Soon a glimpse of white-capped Kilimanjaro, proud, royal, and distant, is caught.

'The train stops, and tea is served at a dak bungalow. The tea is indifferent, but the break is welcome. Dust and thirst take much assuaging, and a dry throat in the tropics makes train-travelling purgatory.

'Anon, the little red-brown train swings on to a level, far-flung plain, undulating like a summer sea, framed with hills, blue, misty, ill-defined. The Mountain of the Snow has disappeared, and the shadows creep over the lonely track ahead.

'It is dark by the time a stop is made for dinner, served in another dak bungalow by deft, noiseless Indian waiters. There are few lights, no towns, and every man encountered is an official of some sort, who is only present because it is his duty. Hereabouts men do not live, unless they are paid to do so. Higher up it is different.

'Simba Station, which means the "place of lions," belies its name. Lions do not like the trains now. Formerly they liked them only too well.

'At Sultan-Hamud is the spot whereto a former ruler of that name, who reigned at Zanzibar, came in a construction train and marvelled.

'Crossing the long valleys of the Voi and the Athi, the night passes.

'Dawn finds the train traversing the game country.

'Here is the eighth wonder of the world.

'Zebras, wildebeeste, giraffes, approach the line defiantly, with curiosity or indifference. Sometimes rhinos come too; elephants are seen occasionally; lions roar nightly in the vicinity. Out of a zoo such an assembly was never seen; but no zoo can offer spectacle more impressive.

'After the plains come the foot-hills, and Nairobi—yesterday a settlement, to-day a town, to-morrow a city—is entered, and not long after left behind.

'Again the line climbs upward. Kenia, the second of the twin white breasts of Africa, shows on the horizon. Molo, some seven thousand odd feet above sea level; the Mau, with its sheer escarpment; Naivasha, with its lake; Nakuru, Elmenteita, and other euphoniously named native places, pass in quick succession.

'The great Rift Valley, that scars the African Continent with memorial of bygone volcanic conflict, spreads itself from the horizon, impressing the mind with a sense of awful magnitude.

'Timber forests, vast, gloomy, impenetrable, follow quickly, and are gone.

'Another night flies by.

'Morning finds the train steaming through the flat elephant country.

'A strange, unclad people, without shame, stare from the high grass.

'The land of the gentle Wakikuyu, of the warlike Masai, of the treacherous Nandi, is left behind, and the line is in the low country by the Lake, where live the Kavirondo, almost alone among mankind in their disdain of clothing for their nakedness.

'As the day grows the air becomes thick and heavy, the heat moist and intense; and the train slows its pace perceptibly, until finally it runs out in view of a great water, whereon miniature ships lie at anchor; and then, with sudden gladness, you know you have reached Nyanza. For the moment you think only of the great inland sea and its offspring, the Nile; of their romance and their history; of the palaces of the Pharaohs in far-off Egypt, and of all the associations and traditions which time has entwined with those names.

'You forget the Uganda Railway completely. But presently you remember, and then you never forget it again!'

NEW BRANCHES OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

The Busoga Railway was opened to public goods traffic on January 1, 1912, and it has since been opened for passenger traffic. This railway, which is in Uganda proper, starts from Jinja on Lake Victoria Nyanza and runs along the right bank of the Nile for sixty-one miles or until it reaches Lake Chioga.

At Jinja are situated the wonderful Ripon Falls, the actual

source of the Nile. The scenery is beautiful, while the waters abound in hippo, crocodiles, and fish. Excellent fishing is to be had at the Falls and farther down the river. On lake Chiago there is a regular service of Government steamers running to Port Masindi farther down the Nile. From Port Masindi there is a motor-car service running to Butiaba on Lake Albert. On Lake Albert there are Government steamers, and passengers by them can journey as far as Nimuli *en route* to Gondokoro for the Soudan and Egypt. The steamers also take passengers to the south of Lake Albert, where there is a through service by motor car to all the important centres in the Congo.

In the near future it is anticipated that through booking of passengers, and also goods, will be arranged to all these points via the Uganda Railway.

The Thika Tramway.—This line is being constructed from Nairobi in the direction of Fort Hall. For the present it will be extended as far as the Thika river, a point at a distance of about thirty miles from Nairobi. A rich district will thus be opened up in one of the most cultivated parts of the Highlands, and from the rate at which this section of the country is developing there seems every probability that the traffic returns will prove of considerable importance to the Uganda Railway Company, who will take over the management of the extension when it is completed.

The Magadi Railway.—The construction of this line of about 95 miles in length was undertaken by the Magadi Soda Company in 1911 for the purpose of transporting the soda from the lake to the main line at mile 282. When completed this branch will be worked by the Uganda Railway Company, who have obtained from the Government the provision of a large sum to enable them to equip further the main line for the efficient transport of the soda to the coast.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Mombasa to Entebbe.

N.B.—The timing is taken from midnight to midnight, *i.e.* from 0 to 24 hours.

Stations		TIMINGS	PASSENGER FARES							
		Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays	First Class		Second Class		Inter. Class		3rd Class Single	Single horse in horse box
			Single	Retn.	Single	Retn.	Single	Retn.		
		H. M.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.
Mombasa	dep.	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilindini	dep.	12 12	See page 45							
Changamwe	dep.	12 40	1 08	1 62	0 54	0 81	0 36	0 54	0 18	5 00
Mazeras	dep.	13 35	2 88	4 32	1 44	2 16	0 96	1 44	0 48	5 00
Mariakani	dep.	14 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maji-ya-Chumvi	dep.	14 57	6 30	9 45	3 15	4 73	2 10	3 15	1 05	8 75
Samburu (Tea)	dep.	15 46	7 92	11 88	3 96	5 94	2 64	3 96	1 32	11 00
Mackinnon Rd.	dep.	17 0	10 98	16 47	5 49	8 24	3 66	5 49	1 83	15 25
Maungu	dep.	18 18	15 30	22 95	7 65	11 48	5 10	7 65	2 55	21 25
Voi (Dinner)	arr.	19 12	18 54	27 81	9 27	13 91	6 18	9 27	3 09	25 75
	dep.	19 55								
Tsavo	dep.	21 35	23 94	35 91	11 97	17 96	7 98	11 97	3 99	33 25
Kenani	dep.	22 40	26 64	39 96	13 32	19 98	8 88	13 32	4 44	37 00
Mtito-Andei	dep.	23 53	29 70	44 55	14 85	22 28	9 90	14 85	4 95	41 25
Masongaleni	dep.	1 15	33 30	49 95	16 65	24 98	11 10	16 65	5 55	46 25
Kibwezi	dep.	2 0	35 28	52 92	17 64	26 46	11 76	17 64	5 88	49 00
Makindu	arr.	2 46	37 62	56 43	18 81	28 22	12 54	18 81	6 27	52 25
	dep.	3 0								
Simba	dep.	4 11	41 22	61 83	20 61	30 92	13 74	20 61	6 87	57 25
Sultan Hamud	dep.	5 42	44 64	66 96	22 32	33 48	14 88	22 32	7 44	62 00
Kiu (Tea)	dep.	7 12	48 06	72 09	24 03	36 05	16 02	24 03	8 01	66 75
Ulu	dep.	8 4	49 68	74 52	24 84	37 26	16 56	24 84	8 28	69 00
Kapiti Plains	dep.	8 55	51 84	77 76	25 92	38 88	17 28	25 92	8 64	72 00
Athi River	dep.	10 21	55 98	83 97	27 99	41 99	18 66	27 99	9 33	77 75
Nairobi (Lunch)	arr.	11 15	58 86	88 29	29 43	44 15	19 62	29 43	9 81	81 75

Mombasa to Entebbe (*continued*).

Stations		TIMINGS		PASSENGER FARES							Single horse in horse box.
		Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.	Mondays.	First Class		Second Class		Inter. Class		3rd Class Single	
				Single	Retn.	Single	Retn.	Single	Retn.		
		H. M.	H. M.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.
Nairobi	dep.	12 0	14 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kikuyu	dep.	13 25	15 55	61 56	92 34	30 78	46 17	20 52	30 78	10 26	85 50
Limoru	dep.	14 20	16 55	63 36	95 04	31 68	47 52	21 12	31 68	10 56	88 00
Escarpment	dep.	15 11	17 51	65 52	98 28	32 76	49 14	21 84	32 76	10 92	91 00
Kijabé	dep.	15 49	18 29	66 78	100 17	33 39	50 09	22 26	33 39	11 13	92 75
Naivasha (Tea or Dinner)	arr.	16 49	19 30	70 38	105 57	35 19	52 79	23 46	35 19	11 73	97 75
	dep.	16 59	20 30								
Gilgil	dep.	18 8	21 39	73 62	110 43	36 81	55 22	24 54	36 81	12 27	102 25
Elmenteita	dep.	19 17	22 48	77 58	116 37	38 79	58 19	25 86	38 79	12 93	107 75
Nakuru (Dinner at Hotel)	arr.	20 16 Tues. Sat.	23 47 Tues. Fri.	80 82	121 23	40 41	60 62	26 94	40 41	13 47	112 25
Nakuru	dep.	21 0	6 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Njoro	dep.	22 15	7 55	82 98	124 47	41 49	62 24	27 66	41 49	13 83	115 25
Elburgon	dep.	23 35	9 15	85 32	127 98	42 66	63 99	28 44	42 66	14 22	118 50
Molo	dep.	0 16	10 1	87 12	130 68	43 56	65 34	29 04	43 56	14 52	121 00
Londiani	dep.	1 30	11 20	90 00	135 00	45 00	67 50	30 00	45 00	15 00	125 00
Lumbwa (Lunch)	arr.	2 25	12 15	93 24	139 86	46 62	69 93	31 08	46 62	15 54	129 50
	dep.	2 40	13 5								
Fort Ternan	dep.	3 50	14 20	96 48	144 72	48 24	72 36	32 16	48 24	16 08	134 00
Muhoroni	dep.	4 42	15 12	99 00	148 50	49 50	74 25	33 00	49 50	16 50	137 50
Kibigori	dep.	5 27	15 57	100 98	151 47	50 49	75 74	33 66	50 49	16 83	140 25
Kibos	dep.	6 30	16 55	104 04	156 06	52 02	78 03	34 68	52 02	17 34	144 50
Port Florence	arr.	6 50	17 13	105 12	157 68	52 56	78 84	35 04	52 56	17 52	146 00
Do. Steamer	dep.	10 0 Sun.									
Entebbe do.	arr.	Afternoon Monday.		136 62	204 93	68 31	102 47	Intermediate tickets are not available on Lake Steamers		21 02 Direct 22 77 via Jinja	181 00
For timings of Mazeras Local trains, see special Time Table.											

The Railway does not guarantee punctuality, but every endeavour will be made to ensure it.

Not more than 2 horses or mules, except by special arrangement with the Traffic Manager, can be booked through by the same steamer. Live Stock cannot be booked from any Railway Station to any Lake Port except Entebbe, and animals will in no case be booked to Entebbe unless accompanied by a Veterinary certificate.

Entebbe to Mombasa.

N.B.—The timing is taken from midnight to midnight, *i.e.* from 0 to 24 hours.

Stations	TIMINGS		PASSENGER FARES							
			First Class		Second Class		Inter. Class from Port Florence		3rd Class & Deck.	Single horse in horse box
	2 Down	4 Down	Single	Retn.	Single	Retn.	Single	Retn.		
	H. M.	H. M.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.
Entebbe (Steamer) dep. Tues.	Day-break.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kampala Port Steamer dep. Wed.	Day-break.	..	4 00	6 00	2 07	3 11	intermediate tickets are not available.		0 55	..
Jinja arr. Wed. (Ripon Falls.) dep. Thurs.	Aftern. Day-break.	..	11 50	17 25	7 83	11 75	..	..	1 50	17 40
Port Florence arr. Friday	Foren. Sun. Tues. Thurs. Fri.								Direct 3 50 via Jinja	
Do. dep.	8 10	..	31 50	47 25	15 75	23 63	..	..	5 25	35 00
Kibos dep.	8 35	..	32 58	48 87	16 29	24 44	0 36	0 54	5 43	36 50
Kibigori dep.	9 28	..	35 64	53 46	17 82	26 73	1 38	2 07	5 94	40 75
Muhoroni dep.	10 21	..	37 62	56 43	18 81	28 22	2 04	3 06	6 27	43 50
Fort Ternan dep.	11 32	..	40 14	60 21	20 07	30 11	2 88	4 32	6 69	47 00
Lumbwa(Lunch) arr. dep.	13 2 13 45	..	43 38	65 07	21 69	32 54	3 96	5 94	7 23	51 50
Londiani dep.	15 30	..	46 62	69 93	23 31	34 97	5 04	7 56	7 77	56 00
Molo dep.	16 44	..	49 50	74 25	24 75	37 13	6 00	9 00	8 25	60 00
Elburgon (Tea) dep.	17 29	..	51 30	76 95	25 65	38 48	6 60	9 90	8 55	62 50
Njoro dep.	18 20	..	53 64	80 46	26 82	40 23	7 38	11 07	8 94	65 75
Nakuru arr. (Dinner at Hotel)	19 6 Wed. Fri. Satur.	..	55 80	83 70	27 90	41 85	8 10	12 15	9 30	68 75
Nakuru dep.	2 30	Mon. 0 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elmenteita dep.	3 27	1 3	59 04	88 56	29 52	44 28	9 18	13 77	9 84	73 00
Gilgil dep.	4 55	2 32	63 00	94 50	31 50	47 25	10 50	15 75	10 50	78 75
Naivasha (Tea) dep.	6 4	3 38	66 24	99 36	33 12	49 68	11 58	17 37	11 04	83 25
Kijabé dep.	7 45	5 18	69 84	104 76	34 92	52 38	12 78	19 17	11 64	88 25
Escarpment dep.	8 23	5 58	71 10	106 65	35 55	53 33	13 20	19 80	11 85	90 00
Limoru dep.	9 19	7 0	73 26	109 89	36 63	54 95	13 92	20 88	12 21	93 00
Kikuyu dep.	10 0	7 36	75 06	112 59	37 53	56 30	14 52	21 78	12 51	95 50
Nairobi arr. (Breakfast or Lunch)	10 45	8 30	77 76	116 64	38 88	58 32	15 42	23 13	12 96	99 25

Entebbe to Mombasa (*continued*).

Stations		TIMINGS	PASSENGER FARES							
		Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays	First Class		Second Class		Inter. Class from Port Florence		3rd Class Single	Single horse in horse box
			Single	Retn.	Single	Retn.	Single	Retn.		
		H. M.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.
Nairobi	dep.	11 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Athi River	dep.	12 25	80 64	120 96	40 32	60 48	16 38	24 57	13 44	103 25
Kapiti Plains	dep.	13 39	84 78	127 17	42 39	63 59	17 76	26 64	14 13	109 00
Ulu	dep.	14 18	86 94	130 41	43 47	65 21	18 48	27 72	14 49	112 00
Kiu (Tea)	dep.	15 0	88 56	132 84	44 28	66 42	19 02	28 53	14 76	114 25
Sultan Hamud	dep.	16 0	91 98	137 97	45 99	68 99	20 16	30 24	15 33	119 00
Simba	dep.	17 7	95 40	143 10	47 70	71 55	21 30	31 95	15 90	123 75
Makindu (Din.)	arr. dep.	18 15 19 0	99 00	148 50	49 50	74 25	22 50	33 75	16 50	128 75
Kibwezi	dep.	19 44	101 34	152 01	50 67	76 01	23 28	34 92	16 89	132 00
Masongaleni	dep.	20 25	103 32	154 98	51 66	77 49	23 94	35 91	17 22	134 75
Mtito Andei	dep.	21 50	106 92	160 38	53 46	80 19	25 14	37 71	17 82	139 75
Kenani	dep.	22 45	109 98	164 97	54 99	82 49	26 16	39 24	18 33	144 00
Tsavo	dep.	23 40	112 68	169 02	56 34	84 51	27 06	40 59	18 78	147 75
Voi	arr. dep.	1 10 1 30	118 08	177 12	59 04	88 56	28 86	43 29	19 68	155 25
Maungu	dep.	2 28	121 32	181 98	60 66	90 99	29 94	44 91	20 22	159 75
Mackinnon Rd.	dep.	3 45	125 64	188 46	62 82	94 23	31 38	47 07	20 94	165 50
Samburu	dep.	4 54	128 70	193 05	64 35	96 53	32 40	48 60	21 45	170 00
Maji-ya Chumvi	dep.	5 34	130 32	195 48	65 16	97 74	32 94	49 41	21 72	172 25
Mariakani	dep.	6 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mazeras	dep.	6 54	133 74	200 61	66 87	100 31	34 08	51 12	22 29	177 00
Changamwe	dep.	7 33	135 54	203 31	67 77	101 66	34 68	52 02	22 59	179 50
Kilindini	dep.	7 50								
Mombasa	arr.	8 0	136 62	204 93	68 31	102 47	35 04	52 50	22 77	181 00

For timings of Mazeras Local trains, see Special Time Table.

Trains arrive Tues., Thurs., Sat., Sundays.

HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Stations	Feet	Distance
Mombasa	70	
Changamwe	180	6 miles
Mazeras	530	16 ,,
Maji-ya-Chumvi	570	35 ,,
Samburu	910	44 ,,
Mackinnon Road	1180	61 ,,
Maungu	1700	85 ,,
Voi	1830	103 ,,
Tsavo	1530	133 ,,
Kenani	2080	148 ,,
Mtito-Andie	2500	165 ,,
Masongaleni	2900	185 ,,
Kibwezi	2990	196 ,,
Makindu	3280	209 ,,
Simba	3350	229 ,,
Sultan Hamud	3790	248 ,,
Kiu	4860	237 ,,
Ulu	5250	276 ,,
Kapiti Plains	5350	288 ,,
Athi River	4950	311 ,,
Nairobi	5450	327 ,,
Kikuyu	6700	342 ,,
Lamoru	7340	352 ,,
Escarpment	7390	364 ,,
Kijabe	6790	371 ,,
Naivasha	6230	391 ,,
Gilgil	6460	409 ,,
Elmenteita	5890	431 ,,
Nakuru	5950	449 ,,
Njoro	6990	461 ,,
Elburgon	7820	474 ,,
Molo	7940	484 ,,
Mau Summit	8320	
(Highest point—no stop)		
Londiani	7410	500 ,,
Lumbwa	6220	518 ,,
Fort Ternan	4980	536 ,,
Muhoroni	4140	550 ,,
Kibigori	3820	561 ,,
Kibos	3650	578 ,,
Port Florence	3660	584 ,,

UGANDA RAILWAY.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Reserved Accommodation.—When available the following accommodation will be reserved on payment of the fares given below, subject to a minimum charge of Rs.5 for each compartment reserved, and on sufficient notice being given to the Station Masters at Mombasa, Voi, Makindu, Nairobi, Nakuru or Port Florence.

To prevent disappointment, passengers should notify the Station Master twenty-four hours previously, in order that accommodation may be reserved for them.

Description.	Number of fares chargeable.
First and third class composite with stove	4 first class fares and third class for actual number of servants.
One First Class compartment containing ..	4 berths 3 fares
" " " "	3 " 2 "
" " " "	2 " 4 "
One Second Class compartment "	4 " 4 "
" " " "	2 " 2 "

If more persons travel than the minimum number of fares payable as above, then as many fares must be paid as there are individuals travelling.

Parties requiring reserved accommodation need not be members of the same family.

For reserved accommodation a return ticket counts as one full fare in both journeys.

Timings are from midnight to midnight, i.e. from 0–24 hours.

Saloon Carriages.—A limited number of saloon carriages with kitchens are available on application to the Traffic Manager, Nairobi.

The minimum charge for a small saloon is, four first and three third class fares; for a large saloon R.1 25 cents (1*s.* 8*d.*) per mile.

If more than four first class and three third class passengers travel in these saloons, fares for the number of persons over and above must be paid in addition.

Sleeping Accommodation.—First and Second Compartments provide sleeping accommodation, but passengers are required to furnish their own blankets, pillows, etc.

Excursion Tickets.—Excursion tickets will be extended, on application to a Station Master, prior to the commencement of the

return journey, on payment of the difference between the Excursion and the Ordinary Return fare of the same class, provided that the return journey is performed within the time for which ordinary tickets are available, otherwise the difference is charged between the excursion fare and two ordinary single fares of the same class.

Native servants' tickets must be in the actual possession of the servants themselves, otherwise they are liable to be excessed and the natives ejected from the train when found without tickets at checking stations.

Luggage.—All passengers' luggage will be weighed, and the following quantities will be allowed free of charge :

	lbs.
For a First Class passenger	120
For a Second Class passenger	60
For an Intermediate Class passenger	30
For a Third Class passenger	20

This being exclusive of the customary amount of hand bags, rugs, etc.

A receipt will be given when the luggage is made over to the railway at the starting station, and this must be kept and produced at the destination.

Note.—All baggage accompanying passengers must be booked at least thirty minutes before starting time.

Cloak Rooms have been opened at Mombasa, Mazeras, Voi, Makindu, Nairobi, Nakuru and Port Florence Stations. Charges, viz. 12 cents per package for first day, or part thereof, and 6 cents per package for every additional day, or part thereof.

Luggage by mixed Trains at Goods Rates.—As the accommodation for goods on mixed trains is limited, luggage booked at goods rates will ordinarily be forwarded by goods trains. Should room be available by mixed trains, luggage will get preference over ordinary goods when feasible, provided it is booked not later than the afternoon of the day previous to the departure of the mixed train for which it is intended.

Commercial Travellers' Samples.—Commercial travellers, on production of credentials as to their bona fides, are allowed double the weight of free luggage granted to ordinary passengers, according to the class of ticket they hold, and excess weights are charged quarter luggage rates, provided such luggage consists of samples intended solely for display, and not for sale purposes and accompanies the traveller.

The maximum amount of luggage, including samples, which a commercial traveller may have conveyed by passenger train, is 1,000 lb.

Bicycles, Perambulators, Sewing Machines, etc. (unpacked), accompanying passengers.

The above are charged at the following rates, no free allowance being given :

	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts
Up to 25 miles	0	25	451 to 500 miles	4	50
26 to 50 ,,	0	50	501 to 550 ,,	4	87
51 to 75 ,,	0	75	551 to 600 ,,	5	25
76 to 100 ,,	1	0	601 to 650 ,,	5	62
101 to 150 ,,	1	50	651 to 700 ,,	6	00
151 to 200 ,,	2	0	701 to 750 ,,	6	37
201 to 250 ,,	2	50	751 to 800 ,,	6	75
251 to 300 ,,	3	0	801 to 850 ,,	7	12
301 to 350 ,,	3	37	851 to 900 ,,	7	50
351 to 400 ,,	3	75	901 to 950 ,,	7	87
401 to 450 ,,	4	12	951 to 1000 ,,	8	25

Motor bicycles, unpacked, are charged double ordinary bicycle rate, no free allowance.

Bath chairs, cane or wicker-work articles, and monocycles and tricycles, unpacked, are charged double ordinary bicycle rate, no free allowance.

Note.—Motors charged with electricity, gas, oil or other inflammable liquids or vapour are not accepted for conveyance by passenger train.

Parcels.—Parcels forwarded to railway offices for despatch by rail, must, in every instance, be accompanied by a despatch note, and must, in all cases, be fully and plainly addressed in English and securely packed. Parcels should be delivered at the station at least thirty minutes before the departure of the train by which they are intended to go. At Mombasa and Nairobi they should be delivered one hour before train departure time.

RATE LIST FOR LUGGAGE AND PARCELS.

LUGGAGE AND PARCELS IN POUNDS.

Distance in Miles.	10	20	30	40	50	100	200	300	400	500
	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.	Rs. C.
25	0 07	0 14	0 21	0 28	0 35	0 70	1 40	2 10	2 80	3 50
50	0 14	0 28	0 42	0 56	0 70	1 40	2 80	4 20	5 60	7 00
75	0 21	0 42	0 63	0 84	1 05	2 10	4 20	6 30	8 40	10 50
100	0 28	0 56	0 84	1 12	1 40	2 80	5 60	8 40	11 20	14 00
300	0 56	1 12	1 68	2 24	2 80	5 60	11 20	16 80	22 40	28 00
300	0 84	1 68	2 52	3 36	4 20	8 40	16 80	25 20	33 60	42 00
400	1 12	2 24	3 36	4 48	5 60	11 20	22 40	33 60	44 80	56 00
500	1 40	2 80	4 20	5 60	7 00	14 00	28 00	42 00	56 00	70 00

Rates for other distances and weights in proportion.

The maximum size and weight of parcels shall be 80 lbs. or 8 cubic feet.

All Parcels must be Prepaid.

Articles carried at specially reduced rates and articles of exceptional value and of a perishable nature must be separately declared and entered in Parcels Way Bills and charges made accordingly.

Dogs.—Dogs are charged at the rate of 50 cents for every fifty miles, or portion thereof. Dogs conveyed in the brake van must be provided with a collar and chain. Only as many dogs can be taken by one train as there may be accommodation for. Dogs in crates too large for dog boxes will be carried at parcels rate.

Dogs in Passenger Carriages.—Passengers are not allowed to take dogs into a passenger carriage, except with the consent of the Station Master at the starting station and also of their fellow-passengers, and then only on payment of a fare-and-a-half for each dog, and subject to the condition that it shall be removed if subsequently objected to, no refund being given.

This prohibition does not apply to dogs conveyed in reserved compartments or carriages, or in private special trains.

Insurance of Dogs.—Dogs may be insured at 2 per cent. on excess value over Rs.10, as declared, per 100 miles or part thereof.

DAK BUNGALOWS AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

Tariff and Rules.—For the comfort and convenience of first and second class passengers, Dak Bungalows have been provided at Samburu, Voi, Makindu, Lumbwa and Port Florence, the free use of which may be had for twenty-four hours, but an additional charge of Rs.2 will be made for each subsequent day or part thereof.

Passengers availing themselves of the retiring rooms are required to furnish their own servants and provide their own bedding.

Refreshments are provided at all important stations.

The following is the scale of charges, viz. :

Meals.	1st class. Rs.	cts.	2nd class. Rs.	cts.
Dinner	2	00	1	50
Lunch	2	00	1	50
Breakfast	1	25	1	00
Tea or coffee, per cup, with biscuits, or bread, butter or jam		50		50
Milk (fresh), per glass		25		
Biscuits per tin, from	1	50		
Bread, butter and egg		12		

Meals.	1st class Rs. cts.	2nd class Rs. cts.
Full day's board	5 00	..
Aerated waters per bottle . . .	12	..
Lime juice, and squash	60	..
Full peg, whisky and soda . . .	60	..
Half peg ,, ,, . . .	40	..

Other spirits, also wines, beers, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, chocolates, sardines, etc., etc., may be obtained at moderate prices.

Lake Steamers.

	Meals.		Time. 1st class	2nd class
1st Class Passengers	Rs. 5 per day	Early tea or coffee	6.30/7.30	6.30/7.30
		Breakfast	8.30	8.0
2nd Class Passengers	Rs. 4 per day	Lunch	13.00	12.0
		Afternoon tea	16.00/16.30	15.30
		Dinner	19.30	18.30

For less than a full day, and for individual meals, the ordinary Railway Refreshment Room charges will apply.

Telegrams.—'Ordinary,' 'Urgent' and 'Foreign' private telegrams will be accepted at all stations, except Mombasa, Voi, Makindu, Nairobi, Kikuyu, Lamoru, Kijabe, Naivasha, Nakuru, Njoro, Molo, Lumbwa and Port Florence, where there are Post Offices; *bona fide* passengers may, however, wire from these stations.

The charges for 'ordinary' telegrams are R.1 for the first ten words or groups of five figures, and 10 cents for each additional word or groups of five figures; for 'urgent' telegrams double these rates.

For cable rates see 'Postal Information' and 'Eastern Telegraph Company,' pages 193–199.

Through Train and Steamer Service, and Connections with Lake Victoria Nyanza Steamers.

UP.

From Mombasa.

The 'Up' mixed, for Port Florence, connecting with the weekly steamer to Entebbe, Kampala Port and Jinja (the Ripon Falls and Source of the Nile are here), leaves Mombasa on Fridays, passing through Nairobi on Saturdays, and arriving at Port Florence on Sunday morning.

The 'Up' mixed, leaving Mombasa on Mondays and Wednesdays and Nairobi on Tuesdays and Thursdays, runs to Port Florence and generally connects with the Round Lake Steamers.

Passengers for the Round Lake Steamers should, however, enquire from Station Masters before booking.

The 'Up' mixed, leaving Mombasa on Saturdays, runs as far as Nairobi only.

The 'Up' mixed, leaving Nairobi on Mondays at 14.30 hours, runs to Port Florence.

DOWN.

From Entebbe and Port Florence.

The 'Down' train connecting with the weekly steamer from Uganda Ports leaves Port Florence on Fridays, passing through Nairobi on Saturdays and arriving at Mombasa on Sunday mornings.

A 'Down,' mixed, leaves Port Florence on Sundays, arriving Nairobi on Mondays and Mombasa on Tuesdays.

A 'Down,' mixed, leaves Port Florence on Tuesdays and Thursdays, arriving at Mombasa on Thursdays and Saturdays.

See Fare Tables, pages 35–38.

Return Tickets for Passengers Travelling Over-Sea.—Persons visiting East Africa from Europe, India and South Africa purchasing Return Tickets (ordinary or concessionary, but not excursion) at Mombasa or Kilindini for stations distant 100 miles, or over, therefrom are allowed eight months to complete the return journey, provided they produce a certificate from the Steamship Company by whose ships they have travelled, to the effect that they have come from the countries above set forth and hold return tickets thereto.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

Return Fares.

	1st class £	s.	d.	2nd class £	s.	d.
Mombasa to Nairobi and back . . .	5	17	9	2	18	11
,, to Port Florence . . .	10	10	3	5	5	2
,, to Entebbe (by rail and steamer) .	13	13	3	6	16	8

MOMBASA AND KILINDINI WHARF.

A special service of trains between Kilindini Pier and Mombasa will be made on arrival of mail steamers in the harbour. Rates of fares are as follows :

	1st & 2nd class Rs.	cts.	3rd class Rs.	cts.
Single Journey . . .	0	50	0	25
Return Journey . . .	1	0	0	50
Luggage	12 cents per package			

LIVE STOCK.

For full information see the pamphlets of the Uganda Railway to be obtained at all principal stations, price 50 cents.

HORSES AND OTHER LIVE STOCK.

Horses and other domestic animals carried in horse boxes.

(*a*) First horse, 25 cents per mile, each additional animal if in same consignment 12 cents per mile.

(*b*) Foals if conveyed alone are charged at same rate as for horses, but an unweaned foal accompanying its mother to stud may go free.

(*c*) One attendant allowed free per animal under the above rates. He must travel in the box or in 3rd class.

(*d*) For animals in cattle trucks etc. charges are for low-priced horses, ponies, mules, cattle, eland and zebra at owner's risk.

1 animal	20 cents	per wagon per mile and one attendant per consignment free. If more than one truck is required then one man per truck will be allowed free.
2 animals	30 ,,	
3 ,,	40 ,,	
4 ,, and over	50 ,,	

Other live stock may be thus carried at the option of the railway.

A certain risk-note form must be executed when horses, ponies or mules are being sent in this way.

Various free allowances of stable kit, grain etc. and grass are made for each horse etc., provided these are loaded in the same vehicle as the animal.

The maximum number of animals that may be carried in batches in ordinary 4-wheeled cattle trucks or wagons (at 50 cents per vehicle per mile) is as follows (bogies carry double the number of a single truck):

6 horses, 14 hands 2 inches high or over.
8 ponies or mules large, 14 hands, or under 14 hands 2 inches.
10 ponies or mules, under 14 hands.
4 buffaloes, with or without calves.
6 cows large, with calves.
8 cows or bullocks.
12 calves if under 3 ft. high at shoulder.
12 donkeys.
50 sheep, goats, or pigs.
25 ostriches.
60 ostrich chicks, under 4 months old.

There are special rates for stallions and mares when being moved for stud purposes.

GOODS TRAFFIC.

Goods are conveyed under different rates according to classification. These rates range from a fraction over 6 cents to a fraction over R.1·23 per ton of 2,240 lb. per mile.

There are special reduced rates for the principal East African products, such as grains, seeds, wattle-bark, etc., etc. An average may be taken at approximately ¾*d.* per mile per ton.

For full information consult the Uganda Railway Company's Goods Tariff.

NAIROBI.

Nairobi, the capital town of the Protectorate with its Government House and offices, is one of the greatest surprises a visitor receives. He generally expects to find a wild and desolate place composed of tin shanties and few if any good roads, but instead he discovers Nairobi to-day to be a very busy town and he may be still further amazed to find it at night well lighted by electricity.

The majority of the inhabitants are engaged from 9 A.M. till 5 P.M. : the official in his office, the civilian in his store or office, as the case may be. The luncheon hour, as in most Colonial towns, is the great time for meeting and the discussion of business or less important topics, and various centres such as the Norfolk and Stanley Hotels and the Carlton Lounge are well patronised. After business is over for the day a general exodus is made for the home or the club and the pursuit of various recreations. Some return to Parklands, a suburb patronised chiefly by civilian residents ; others to Nairobi Hill, where the majority of the officials have their homes.

The Nairobi Club is the premier Social Club of Nairobi. It was formed in January 1901, and in its short history can number amongst its members many well-known names. In fact, all who have had any prominence in the life and government of the Protectorate have taken an active part in the Club, and the records show that many of the world's distinguished men have partaken of its hospitality. Originally formed by the officers and civil servants of the Government, it has broadened out, and numbers amongst its members now many of the business

men resident here, and of others who have interests in the country. With its affiliated Gymkhana Club—the parent of sport in Nairobi, and still a strong exponent of all that amateur sport means—this Club is the owner of spacious and handsome grounds situated on the hill, and comprising some fourteen acres of land, sufficiently large to accommodate the different forms



Photo *J. W. Milligan*

FALLS AT CHANIA BRIDGE

of sport indulged in—polo, hockey, cricket, football—and four enclosed and well laid-out tennis courts form a feature

At Parklands there is a first-class club well fitted up with a reading-room, billiard-room, card-room, etc. The grounds are large and include an excellent cricket, hockey and football ground and several tennis courts. The site is a very picturesque one, with a background of tall trees and surrounded by the pretty gardens of the various Parklands properties. Both the Parklands Club and the Nairobi Club have golf courses. There is a Polo Club run in connection with the Nairobi Club

and games are played twice a week almost throughout the year. The ponies are chiefly Arabs and East Indians. Matches take place frequently and an annual match with Aden has recently been arranged.

Nairobi cannot yet boast of a theatre, though there is one in contemplation, but theatricals, public and private dances, concerts, lectures, cinematograph shows and other entertainments add to the interest and gaiety of life in the town.

Water.—An excellent supply of water is installed by the Uganda Railway in all localities within the municipal area.

Light.—This is supplied by the Nairobi Electric Lighting and Power Company at very reasonable rates, together with all the necessary installation material and a varied selection of fittings. The same company supplies power.

Domestic Servants.—Servants can be obtained at the following rates:

Cooks (native)	from 15 to 35 Rs. per month
,, (Goanese)	,, 45 ,, 60 ,, ,,
Head Boys (native)	,, 15 ,, 25 ,, ,,
Personal Boys ,,	,, 15 ,, 20 ,, ,,
Under Boys ,,	,, 7 ,, 10 ,, ,,
Head Garden Boys ,,	,, 10 ,, 15 ,, ,,
Under ,, Boys ,,	,, 4 6 ,, ,,

The wages of native Office Boys knowing Nairobi and district, capable of copying letters and of easy office work, are on an average Rs.12 per month.

Medical.—There are two very capable civilian medical practitioners in Nairobi besides the official staff, who also practise privately. There is also a fine modern European hospital where the best treatment is obtainable under experienced doctors and nurses.

Post Office Delivery of Letters.—The usual method is to rent a Post Office letter-box. A fee of Rs.15 (£1) per annum is charged and two keys are supplied.

Telephones.—Telephone connection can be arranged for at a fee of Rs.120 (£8) per annum.

Business Employment.—Clerks and typist-stenographers are very difficult to obtain locally. The cost of bringing out a junior clerk would be £50 for the passage and his salary to start with would amount to about £100 a year. Head clerks can

command from £225 a year. Salesmen from £10 a month. Living expenses for this class of settler in Nairobi would be from £5 a month.

Transport.—There are two European firms of carters who let out carriages, mule wagons, etc., for hire. The good roads in Nairobi enable bicycles to be greatly used. Bicycles cost from Rs.90 to Rs.180; mules, Rs.250; ordinary ponies about Rs.300; motor cycles, Rs.750 to Rs.900; petrol, Rs.2·50 per gallon. There is a motor garage, also numerous bicycle repair shops. Visitors and residents in Nairobi find the rickshaw, pulled by native boys, a comfortable means of getting about. The charge for a whole day is Rs.5 and short journeys may be made for 50 cents upwards.

Residential Sites.—The cost per acre varies from £100 for picked sites near town to £20 for sites farther removed. The cost of building is comparatively low. A good house capable of being let for a remunerative figure can be built for £400. There are some residences in Nairobi which have cost over £3,000.

Business Sites.—These range in price from £500 per plot to £1,000 for a picked site. They are of two sizes, 50 feet by 100 feet and 50 feet by 75 feet deep.

Business Buildings.—The cost naturally depends upon the nature of the building. A spacious stone-built store may be erected for £500, and a large three-storied store for from £5,000 to £7,000; and a suite of offices of three stories from £1,000 to £4,000. Offices of every description let readily and the demand far exceeds the supply. The rentals at present are from Rs.100 (£6 13*s.* 4*d.*) per month for small shop accommodation and from Rs.30 (£2) for a single office.

Sign printing, office furniture, stationery and all equipment and fittings for offices or stores can easily be procured in Nairobi and at a very moderate cost.

Nairobi is famed for its picturesque suburbs. The town is built on a plain, with the foothills rising on two sides by gradual, but perceptible, gradient to the higher altitudes of Limoru and Kikuyu. The surroundings of the town are thickly wooded, a forest area bordering one portion. The country provides some beautiful drives and rides, for horse, vehicle and bicycle. Motor bicycles are now largely in vogue and motors are increasing. From the Hill a fine view of the

Athi Plains is gained, the plains extending for miles, with large herds of game frequently in view. The climate may be best described as continual summer. The heat is rarely oppressive and frost practically unknown. There are two rainy seasons and at periods the sky is grey without rain for many days in succession ; but the prevailing atmosphere is clear, with sunshine the best portion of the year, even between the showers.

Ordinary light European garments are in common use, and overcoats are practically never required, but are useful for the cool evenings of the higher altitudes.

MOMBASA.

Mombasa is the port of entry for the British Protectorates, British East Africa and Uganda, and additionally serves the same important purpose for adjacent portions of German East Africa and the Congo Free State. Its history dates back to antiquity, having been the cockpit of fighting between the Arabs of Muscat, of Zanzibar, and the early Portuguese explorers and adventurers. It is situated on an island which hugs the mainland closely, the channels between forming a series of splendid deep-water harbours in which whole navies could find a haven. One of the narrowest portions of these channels is crossed by the Uganda Railway, carrying the line from the port terminus to the mainland and thence to the interior.

Mombasa to-day possesses two ports, namely, the port of Kilindini, which is the chief port of entry and which is further to be improved by the construction of a deep sea-water pier, and the port of Mombasa, which is situate in the midst of the trading portion of the town. In the process of time this latter recognised port will, in all probability, be abandoned in favour of the much more favourable Kilindini, where all the recent Government Custom Houses and sheds have been constructed.

The town and island when approached by sea present a most picturesque appearance. The foliage is thick and green, while the groves of cocoa-nut trees add to its truly oriental and tropical character. Upon landing this first impression is not lost. Mombasa retains to-day its eastern aspect, with its narrow

streets, old Arab ramparts and battered castle, now transformed into a gaol. Many European firms have Mombasa as their headquarters, the more important of these being the British East Africa Corporation, Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Messrs. Hansing & Co., Messrs. Oswald & Co., Messrs. Boustead and Clarke, besides numerous others. It also boasts of three hotels, the leading one being the Hôtel Métropole, owned by the East Africa and Uganda Corporation, a fine building built expressly for the purpose and eminently suited to the climate and local demands.

The climate of Mombasa is essentially tropical; the common garb in vogue by Europeans is white drill, with the head well protected by a helmet, an essential precaution. Yet at periods the temperature falls to the extent of providing some respite from the prevailing high temperature.

Withal Mombasa has its charm to the resident and the visitor. The island is of coral formation, its shores jutting to the sea in high-jagged cliffs and rocks, and over all grows a most luxuriant vegetation. The fine tropical trees and bright foliage, many varieties of plants of most brilliant hue, the clean porous soil and bright blue sky all tend to delight and charm the visitor, while the resident has recourse to his Club, lawn tennis, golfing, yachting and fishing, which materially help to drive away monotony.

A great feature characteristic of Mombasa is the trolley transport system, for passengers from the port, and in constant use by the residents as a medium for being transported to any portion of the island. The trolleys are propelled by natives and run on rails, these latter forming a network of communication in every direction. The inclines on many of the roads lend themselves to rapid motion, the natives in charge, after the first impetus, mounting the miniature vehicle and careering at a great rate with their passengers. By means of stout brakes the speed is easily checked and controlled.

Mombasa boasts of a Cathedral, a High Court of Justice, a fine lighthouse and a great and ancient fortress, besides many old and battered ruins and ancient Arabian domiciles of olden days. It has a large native market and the town includes a numerous Swahili population. These natives reside in one portion of the town, forming an extensive native location of grass and mud huts and houses.

Contrary to the ordinary expectation, under such tropical

conditions the place is on the whole healthy. The comparative salubrity of the place is popularly attributed to the porous nature of the soil, which forbids swamp or stagnant water to be retained. A half-hour after a heavy downfall of rain the streets appear almost dry; excessive evaporation and the character of the coral rock remedy any lack of proper drainage. Europeans are liable to malaria and a prolonged residence might entail contracting the disease at one time or another; but on the whole the place—situated as it is mid tropical surroundings—is not unhealthy.

NAKURU.

The town next in importance to Nairobi in the highlands is Nakuru, situated at an altitude of nearly 6,000 ft. above sea level and some 440 miles from the coast, or 130 miles beyond Nairobi. The town lies under Menengai, a huge extinct volcano about five miles distant from the Lake Nakuru. It possesses an excellent hotel, branch of the National Bank of India, Post Office, Stores, Club, etc., and is the centre for the farmers of the Rift Valley. The surrounding country embraces many large estates, including those of Lord Delamere at Soysambu, the Hon. G. Cole at Elmenteita, Messrs. Hindlip and Fawcus, Mr. Chamberlain, etc., and several Njoro wheat farmers; Messrs. W. S. Sewali, A. Cartwright, T. Sheen, C. Hargrave.

Both 'Up' and 'Down' country trains stop here at 8 P.M. for dinner, which is provided at the hotel. The Nakuru Week, which is held about Christmas time, is one of the chief up-country events of the year. A large Stock and Agricultural Show is held, exhibits being sent from all over the country and Uganda. On one of the days a race meeting takes place and on another a large cattle sale. Nakuru is also the headquarters of the Pastoralists' Association, a most important up-country Association, and under the auspices of which the Nakuru Show is held.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROTECTORATE.

British East Africa is administered under the Colonial Office by a Governor assisted by an Executive and Legislative Council.

The Protectorate is divided into seven provinces, each under a Provincial Commissioner. These provinces are divided into districts in charge of District Commissioners.

Highlands and Nyanza Basin Provinces.

Province.	*Districts.*
1. Nyanza	Kisumu
	North and South Kavirondo
	Nandi
	Lumbwa
2. Naivasha	Naivasha (Sub-District Nakuru)
	Masai S. Reserve
	Masai N. Reserve
	Ravine
	Uasin Gishu
	Baringo
	Turkana
3. Kenya	Fort Hall
	Nyeri
	Embu
	Meru
4. Ukamba	Nairobi
	Kikuyu
	Ulu
	Kitui

Coast Provinces.

1. Seyidie	Mombasa (Rabai Sub-District)
	Malindi (Takaungu Sub-District)
	Vanga
	Taita (Taveta Sub-District)
2. Tanaland	Lamu
	Tana River (Sankuru Sub-District)
	Sultanate of Witu
3. Jubaland	Kismayu (Gobwen Sub-District)
	Gosha (Serenli Sub-District)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President:

H.E. Sir E. P. C. Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.

Official Members:

1 C. C. Bowring, Esq., C.M.G. (*Chief Secretary to the Government*).
1 H. A. Smallwood, Esq. (*Treasurer*).
1 R. M. Coombe, Esq. (*Crown Advocate*).
1 H. A. F. Currie, Esq., C.M.G. (*Manager of Uganda Railway*).
A. C. Hollis, Esq., C.M.G. (*Secretary for Native Affairs*).
A. C. Macdonald, Esq. (*Director of Agriculture*).
F. W. Major, Esq., I.S.O. (*Chief of Customs*).
Clerk—E. P. Evans, Esq.

Non-Official Members:

J. H. Wilson, Esq.
V. M. Newland, Esq.
T. R. Swift, Esq.
T. A. Wood, Esq.
Dr. A. E. Atkinson.

LAND.

By S. Donnelly, F.I.S.A.

(Secretary of the Landholders' Association of British East Africa, with Offices at Nairobi.)

'I will confess that, travelling in the East Africa highlands for the first time in my life, I have learned what the sensation of land hunger is like. We may repress, but we cannot escape, the desire to peg out one of those fair and wide estates with all the rewards they offer to industry and inventiveness in the open air.'

This is a statement made by the Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill, M.P., after his visit to British East Africa, and is a statement which is corroborated by every visitor to this country.

It may be said that it is a statement of a man with no farming experience or knowledge. It is no untruth, however, to say that

1 Executive Council.

farmers who understand land and its capabilities, and who have had experience of other Colonies, are still louder in its praise. We have Settlers here who have farmed in Canada, Australia, South Africa, and other countries, and they are all of opinion that the highlands of British East Africa comprise some of the best country for farming, and offer greater inducements to farmers to settle there than many other countries and colonies.

A farmer who has had experience in both Australia and Canada, and who is now settled here, informed me that in his opinion British East Africa is a better country to live and farm in than either of the two Colonies mentioned.

Ex-President Roosevelt, who had an extensive tour through British East Africa, said: 'While in the highlands of British East Africa it is utterly impossible for a stranger to realise he is under the Equator, the climate is delightful and healthy.'

An intending Settler may ask, 'If I come and obtain land, what can I grow?' The answer is 'Practically everything.' Some of the things which are grown at present are coffee, wheat, maize, barley, sisal, wattle, beans, peas, potatoes, chillies, tobacco, cotton, linseed, etc.

The next question which arises is: 'How can I obtain land?' There are two ways. The one is by obtaining a grant of land from the Government, and the other is by private treaty.

As purchase by private treaty does not need explaining, I will deal with the Government land, and I am indebted to the local Land Office for information thereon.

The following are particulars as to how grants are made, the rent, etc.:

All land available for allotment outside townships will be granted in future on the following conditions:

Freehold can only be acquired on a homestead farm of 320 acres.

All other grants will be on leasehold tenancies of ninety-nine years, at the rental given below for each class of land.

Class	Highlands	Lowlands	Rent per acre per annum
I	900	320	18 cents (3*d.*)
II	1,400	640	12 „ (2*d.*)
III	2,600	1,200	6 „ (1*d.*)
IV	5,000	2,000	3 „ (½*d.*)

The rents given above will be revisable on a basis of five per cent. on the unimproved value of land, subject (except where the land in question at the time of the valuation is included in a township) to maxima of 56 cents (9*d.*) and 1 rupee, 59 cents (2*s.* 1½*d.*) respectively, at the thirty-third and sixty-sixth years.

Example.—Take the case of a farm classified as first class and rated at 18 cents (3*d.*) an acre. This rent will be demanded for the first thirty-three years. During the thirty-third year it will be assessed at its prairie value, that is, at the price at which it would sell if it were waste land without any improvements. If five per cent. of the price thus calculated is found to be 56 cents an acre or more, the rent for the next thirty-three years will be 56 cents ; if less, at a much lower rate.

The same procedure will be followed in the sixty-sixth year, the maximum rate of rent in the last period of the lease being Rs.1–59 per acre.

No one is entitled to an exact area of so many acres, but will receive a grant approximating the maximum acres above-mentioned, according to class or a smaller area if so desired. And no land will be allotted until it has been beaconed off and classified.

Possession will be given, in the first instance, by an occupation licence. The lease will not be granted till development has taken place and may be claimed after two years. The property will be liable to confiscation if the necessary development has not been effected in two years from occupation. The conditions of development are, briefly, in the highlands white occupation for eighteen months of the two years and the expenditure of twenty times the rent.

The highland district can be considered, roughly, as that land which is over 4,000 feet high.

Every applicant before obtaining any land in the Protectorate will be required to prove to the Land Officer that he is possessed of means sufficient to develop the farm applied for. The possession of £400 is generally considered by the Land Officer as sufficient to qualify for one farm. A letter from a banker, stating that the applicant in his opinion is worth the sum required, is accepted by the Land Officer.

The following are included under the head of ' improvements ' which qualify as development of agricultural and grazing land : Farm buildings of all descriptions, fencing, furrows, planting

trees or hedges, walls, wells, draining land or reclamation of swamp, roads, bridges, clearing of land for agricultural purposes, laying out and cultivating gardens and nurseries, water boring, water races, sheep or cattle dips, embankment or protective works of any kind, planting of long-lived crops, water tanks, fixed machinery, irrigation works.

The possession of live stock implements and movable machinery will not count towards development, but they may be shown in proof of means for the acquisition of land.

Proof of means may also consist of the following:

1. Land certificate.
   The value of the property to be certified before a Magistrate and signed by him.
2. Certificate of house property.
   The value of the property to be certified before a Magistrate and signed by him.

Every application for land must be in writing to the Land Officer at Nairobi, and must be accompanied by a deposit fee of Rs.75 (£5). The applicant must be, at least, twenty-one years old.

(*a*) If the application is refused the sum deposited shall be refunded to the applicant.

(*b*) If the conveyance, lease or licence applied for at the time of making the deposit is granted, the sum deposited shall be placed to the credit of the applicant on account of survey or other fees payable by the applicant in respect of the conveyance, lease or licence.

(*c*) If the applicant shall withdraw his application or shall refuse to execute the conveyance or lease, or accept the licence when called upon to do so, and in every other case not hereinbefore provided for the sum deposited shall be forfeited to the Crown and applied to the revenues of the Protectorate.

No application for land will be accepted or registered by the Land Department from:

(*a*) Legal Practitioners, or Land Agents, for or on behalf of the non-residents of the Protectorate, unless fully appointed to act for them under Power of Attorney.

(*b*) Land Agents for or on behalf of residents of the Protectorate unless duly appointed to act as aforesaid.

All requisite fees and deposits must be paid and made before applications will be registered.

Powers of Attorney must be produced to, or deposited with, the Land Department for inspection, and all applications shall be deemed to be made on the date of such production or deposit, subject to the conditions of the preceding paragraph having been fulfilled.

Applications made by Legal Practitioners on behalf of residents in the Protectorate shall be deemed to be made on the date of payment of all fees as provided above.

Every application should state the Land Office number of the surveyed farm or give such description as shall enable the Land Officer to determine accurately the position of the land applied for, and applicants are requested to note that land which has not been surveyed into farms will not ordinarily be surveyed and allotted on application, but the Land Officer reserves the right to allot unsurveyed areas under special circumstances ; unless very special reasons are brought forward by an applicant, the procedure as set forth will not be departed from.

Areas of land will from time to time be surveyed into farms, and when ready for allotment the fact will be advertised in the *Official Gazette*. Applications for farms within these areas will be entertained on the date advertised in the notice, provided that the application is accompanied by a deposit of Rs.75 (£5) and proof of means. Applicants who fail to produce proof of means will lose order of priority.

An application for a certain acreage such as 5,000 acres will be treated as an application for a farm, the area of the grant depending on the acreage of the farm selected.

An applicant having been allotted a farm receives, in the first instance, an occupation licence for two years.

The farm allotted must be occupied by the allottee or white agent for eighteen months of the two years' licence.

During the term of the two years' licence the farm allotted must be developed by permanent improvements to the value of twenty times the rent, but under present rules shall not be required to exceed Rs.1–20 per acre.

The list of what are considered improvements has been set out above.

If at the expiration of the two years' licence the applicant has occupied the farm either by himself or a white agent, and has

completed development to the extent of twenty times the rent, he will be entitled to a lease of the farm for ninety-nine years.

The annual rent under a lease is revisable as stated above, at thirty-three and sixty-six years.

Directly an applicant has been allotted a farm he shall pay, on demand, the survey fees due thereon. The survey fees vary according to acreage, and are roughly as follows :

50	acres	Rs. 65
100	„	„ 138
1,000	„	„ 338
2,000	„	„ 445
3,000	„	„ 538
4,000	„	„ 618
5,000	„	„ 685
6,000	„	„ 738
Cost of	license . . .	„ 5
„ „	lease . . .	„ 30

in addition to fees for registration.

No applications can be registered for land within the ten miles' coast strip pending the settlement of native claims by the Recorder of Titles.

The conditions set out above are liable to alteration from time to time.

SISAL HEMP.

Sisal hemp, so called from the name of a port in Yucatan, Mexico, whence it was first exported, is a valuable cordage fibre derived from the leaves of *Agave rigida* variety *Sisalana*, and certain other species and varieties of Agave ; it is exported in considerable quantities from Mexico, India and German East Africa. The plants are commonly, but erroneously, spoken of as 'aloes,' and must not be confounded with the true aloe, which is of widely different character. The sisal hemp plant has a short trunk bearing a number of thick, fleshy leaves, which range from three to six feet in length and from about four to

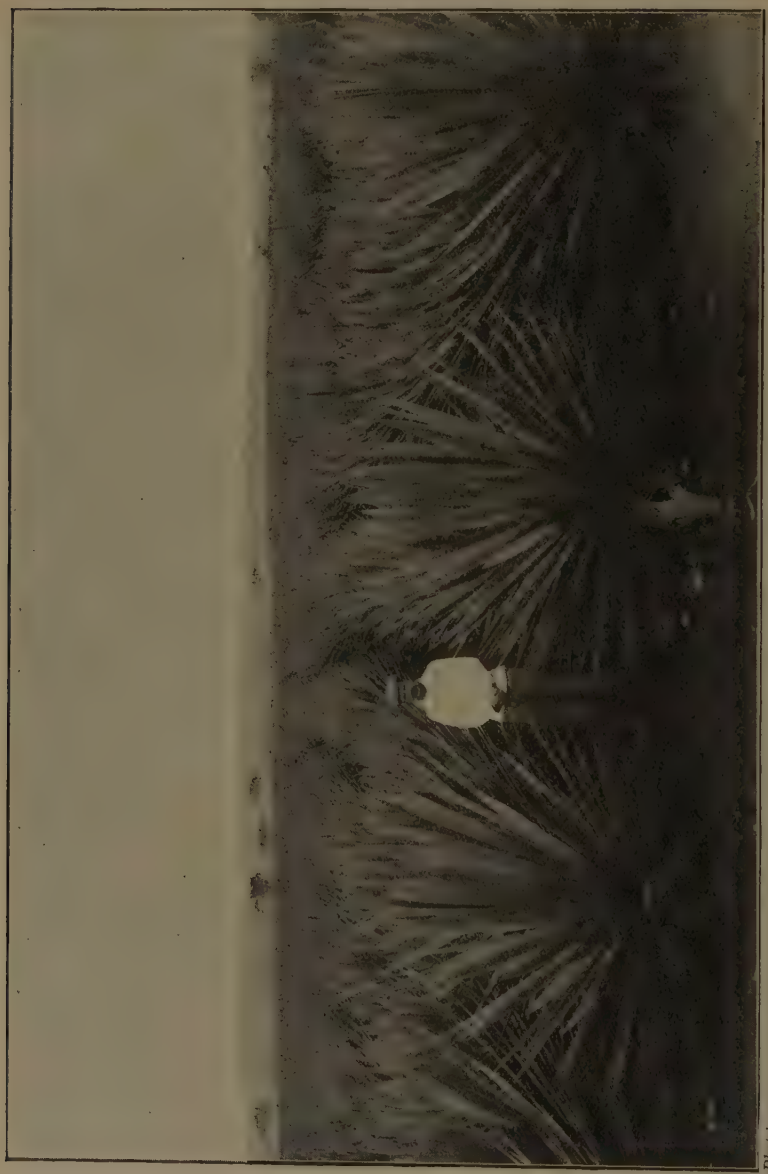
six inches in width. At a certain age, which varies in different countries and seems to depend largely on the climatic conditions, it throws up a 'pole' or flowering stem, twenty to thirty feet high. This bears the flowers and numerous small plants, known as 'bulbils.' After the production of the latter, the whole plant withers and dies.

Introduction into East Africa.—The sisal hemp plant was introduced into East Africa in 1893. In that year the German East Africa Company ordered 1,000 plants from Florida, but only sixty-two of them survived the journey. These were carefully tended in a plantation at Kikogwe and new plants were propagated from them so that in 1898 the number had increased to 63,000. In 1899 machinery was introduced for extracting the fibre. By the beginning of 1900 there were as many as 150,000 plants established, of which 4,000 were more than three years old, and were ready for cutting. The first shipment of fibre was made in 1900 and consisted of 7½ tons, of value £155. From this time forward the industry progressed at a remarkable rate, and in 1909 the exports of sisal hemp from German East Africa amounted to no less than 5,284 metric tons, of value about £115,000.

In British East Africa the cultivation was started in 1903, experiments being made first in the Nairobi district and a little later in other districts. The plants are now reaching maturity on many of the plantations and the extraction of the fibre is being commenced. On a plantation of about 900 acres in the Fort Hall district, a factory has recently been erected which is provided with machinery for extracting and baling the fibre. Favourable results have already been obtained and it is now anticipated that further and more extensive areas will shortly be devoted to the crop in the Highlands.

Climate and Soil.—The sisal hemp plant requires a tropical climate with moderate atmospheric humidity. It is very hardy but is liable to be injured by excessive rain.

It is usually stated that the plant flourishes on rough, dry, stony or rocky soils which are unsuitable for other crops, but there is little doubt that good soils are not unfavourable. On poor soils, the plants are of somewhat inferior appearance but yield leaves containing a large proportion of fibre, whilst on rich soils longer leaves are produced which furnish comparatively less fibre. It is probable, however, that in the latter



SISAL (PUNDA MILIA), FORT HALL. *Photo: R. J. Stordy*

case the greater length of the leaf more than compensates for the lower percentage of fibre. In general, it may be stated that the most suitable soil is a dry, permeable, sandy loam, containing a certain amount of lime. Good drainage is of great importance as the roots of the plant are sensitive to moisture and are liable to be seriously injured by standing water.

Preparation of the Land.—The land selected for a plantation should be fairly hilly in order to allow of easy drainage. Most writers agree that it is not necessary to break up the soil to any great extent, but the land must be cleared of trees and scrub, and stumps must be uprooted in order to render the surface even. On the other hand, it is stated that in German East Africa the best results are obtained on land which has been thoroughly cleaned and well hoed. In any case, it is essential that the undergrowth should be removed, as if the sisal hemp plants are shaded, the fibre becomes weak and inferior. The cost of clearing, hoeing and planting in German East Africa is said to vary from Rs.30 (£2) to Rs.60 (£4) per acre, and in British East Africa about Rs.45 (£3) per acre. Cost of weeding for the second and third years about Rs.20 and Rs.10 per acre respectively. The land subsequently requires to be lightly hoed four or five times a year in order to keep it free from weeds.

Planting.—The sisal hemp plant comparatively rarely sets seed, and its propagation is therefore effected by means either of bulbils or of suckers which arise from the underground stem or rhizome. The bulbils are usually grown in nursery beds until about eight to twelve inches high, and are then planted out. Suckers can be planted immediately after their removal from the parent plant. Planting is generally carried out as far as possible during the rainy season, all fibrous roots and lower leaves having been first removed to facilitate new growth. The plants should be set in rows, about eight feet apart. The distance between consecutive plants in the row varies a good deal in practice; but probably six feet is the most satisfactory, this arrangement admitting about 900 plants per acre.

Harvesting.—After three years, healthy plants will yield leaves ready for cutting. The cutting is effected by means of a special form of knife or sickle with a curved end. Each leaf is cut off close to the trunk, care being taken not to injure the younger leaves on the plant. The number of leaves which can be cut per annum varies greatly in different countries. It is

estimated that in Mexico each plant yields about twenty-five leaves a year, whilst in East Africa double that number are obtained. The average weight of a leaf in the latter country is about two pounds, and the yield of dry fibre is approximately 3 per cent. of the weight of the fresh leaves. Hence the yield of fibre per acre containing 900 mature plants should amount to about 2,700 lb., and a yield of, at least, a ton per acre may therefore be expected.

From experiments lately carried out on a large scale on the Punda Milia estate in the Highlands (Messrs. Swift and Rutherford) and carefully watched by an expert, it has been shown that from middle-cut leaves, seventeen leaves produce 1 lb. of dry fibre. From one fully-developed plant about four years old, 198 leaves were taken, which if cut at the right time should all be fit to decorticate. Allowing only 160 leaves per plant, the yield of dry fibre per acre (planting 8′ × 8′) during the life of the plant may be put down at about three tons per acre. It is estimated that this three tons should be reaped within five or six years from the date of planting suckers or bulbils.

Duration of Life of the Plant.—As has already been stated, the duration of life is determined by the production of the pole or inflorescence. In Mexico the plants are said to live for fifteen, or sometimes even twenty-five years before poling, whilst in more tropical countries they live for a much shorter period, the average length of life in German East Africa being only about six years. In general, the duration of the plant appears to be largely dependent on conditions of soil and climate. It has been asserted that the life may be prolonged by cutting out the pole as soon as it appears above the leaves, the plant being thus rendered available for fibre for nearly a year longer than it would be otherwise, but experiments which have been conducted in German East Africa do not support this view. The early poling of sisal hemp plants in East Africa has been much discussed and has been regarded by some planters as a great disadvantage. It appears, however, that the comparatively short life is due to the fact that there are two growing seasons in this country and growth is checked twice a year, whereas in less tropical countries there is only one growing season per annum. Thus it is evident that the plant in East Africa lives through approximately the same number of growing seasons as it does in other countries,

but only about half as many years. Moreover, the total number of leaves produced per plant (on the average about 200) is roughly the same in each case, and hence the comparatively brief duration of life is really rather an advantage than otherwise as the total crop of the plant is produced in a shorter time.

Since the plants in a sisal plantation do not all pole at the same time, the work can be carried on continuously by the intercalary method adopted in German East Africa. As the plant lives for only about six years, cutting can only be carried on for two or three years before it dies. New plants are therefore continually being inserted between the old ones, so that when one plant dies another is ready for cutting and the work of the plantation can proceed without interruption. Some planters, however, do not approve of this method, but prefer to let all the plants in a plantation pole and die and then allow the land to lie fallow for a year before replanting.

Extraction and Preparation of the Fibre.—The fibre is extracted from the leaves by a process of crushing and scraping or 'scutching.' The leaves should be treated as soon as possible after they have been cut as otherwise the juices become dry and gummy, thus rendering extraction more difficult. They should be graded according to length before being scutched, and the fibre of the different lengths should be kept separate. The strands of fibre must be kept as parallel as possible and not be allowed to become tangled. It must be borne in mind that good, white fibre of uniform length and carefully cleaned and baled commands a much higher price than mixed fibre, ill-cleaned and badly baled.

Modern machinery for sisal hemp extraction is based on the principle of the old 'raspador' which was the earliest form of machine employed in Mexico. This machine consists of a wheel like a four-foot pulley, with a six-inch face, and with pieces of brass running across the face at intervals of about twelve inches. The heel runs in a heavy wooden case and makes about 110 revolutions per minute. The leaf is inserted through a small hole in the case and held firmly at one end by a strong clamp whilst the rest of the leaf is allowed to whip downwards as the wheel rotates. A heavy wooden block, like the brake of a carwheel, is brought by means of a lever on to the leaf and presses it against the revolving wheel. The leaf is thus crushed and the pulp and epidermal tissue are scraped away by the brass strips

and thrown into a pit under the wheel. The fibre is then withdrawn and the leaf reversed in order that the other end may be cleaned in the same manner.

The machines which are chiefly used in German East Africa are the 'New Corona,' the 'Mola,' and the 'Finigan-Zabriskie.'

The 'New Corona' machine is capable of extracting about two tons of dry fibre per day of ten hours, requires 30 h.p. to work it to its fullest capacity, demands the services of four workmen, and costs about £775, packed for export. It consists essentially of two scutching drums, armed with scrapers, which work against concentric, brass-lined, cast-iron saddle-pieces. The leaves are automatically pulled through between the drum and the saddle-piece, one half of the leaf being extracted by each drum. The pulpy matter is thus scraped away from the fibre, leaving the latter in a condition in which, after washing and drying, it is ready to be baled for export.

The 'Mola' machine costs about £650, and needs about 48 h.p. to drive it. It works more rapidly than the 'New Corona' and can extract about three tons of fibre per day. The extreme velocity necessary to effect this, however, causes a comparatively large amount of waste, but this loss is usually regarded as compensated by the greater output. The bundles of leaves as brought in from the plantation are placed by one or two workmen on a travelling lattice which carries them up to a table in front of the machine. Four men are then required to open the bundles and lay the leaves on the conveyor which introduces them to two raspadors arranged at right angles to one another, where they are cleaned, one half of the leaf being stripped at a time. The fibre, on leaving the machine, slides down on a wooden frame, and is then washed and dried.

The 'Finigan-Zabriskie' machine costs about £700 and is capable of extracting about one ton of fibre per day of nine hours. It requires the services of three attendants, two to feed the leaves into the machine and one to withdraw the fibre.

It is essential for the production of good, strong fibre that immediately after leaving the machine it should be well washed with clean water as otherwise both strength and colour are impaired. The factory must therefore be provided with an ample supply of water. Drying is effected by hanging the fibre on lines in the open air, care being taken that it does not become wetted by rain. After drying, the appearance of the

product can be greatly improved by the use of a brushing machine to ensure the removal of any particles of dried pulpy matter which may still adhere to it.

Sisal Hemp from the Commercial Standpoint.—The cultivation and extraction of sisal hemp on a remunerative scale requires a considerable amount of capital, as at least 500 acres must be planted to warrant the erection of a factory and the installation of the necessary machinery. The crop is therefore unsuitable for individual planters unless possessed of ample means, but can be grown with considerable profit by a number of planters working in co-operation. It is estimated that in German East Africa the net profit varies between 15 and 30 per cent., depending on the current price of the fibre. The crop possesses several advantages, among which may be mentioned that it is immune from the attack of insects and practically free from disease, and that the manufacture of the fibre can be carried on more or less continuously throughout the year.

The market price of the fibre fluctuates in sympathy with that of Manila hemp. The average value of the best Mexican sisal hemp on the London market during the last five years has been about £25 per ton. The best fibre from German East Africa usually realises £1 or a little more per ton in advance of that of the Mexican product. The extent to which the price is liable to fluctuation is illustrated by the following statistics.

During 1908, Mexican sisal was quoted at from £25 to £27 per ton. In 1909, the price fell gradually from £26 in January to £24 in April and then rose rapidly to £29 10*s*., and remained at that figure from June to December. During 1910, the value gradually declined from £29 10*s*. in January to £20 in December. In the first half of 1911, the price was about £19–£20, but rose during the second half of the year to £22 10*s*. During the months of January–April 1912, quotations varied from £24 10*s*. to £25 10*s*. per ton. The prospects for the cultivation of sisal in British East Africa both at the coast and in the highlands would appear, from the results already obtained, very promising. The British East Africa Corporation are developing large Fibre Estates near Voi Station. On these estates the Company has set out 600,000 sisal plants. A six-mile trolley line has been laid and boilers and machinery installed. A further 750,000 bulbils now in the nurseries are about to be planted out, and decorticating mills will shortly be erected as the

estate should reach the producing stage next year. At Punda Milia, where the pioneers of the industry in the highlands (Messrs. Swift and Rutherford) have about 960 acres of the plant under cultivation, decorticating mills are already at work and excellent results have been obtained. The fibre is reported to be quite equal to the best German East African fibre for colour and strength and is now realising from £24 to £26 per ton on the London market.

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY.

The credit of first planting coffee in the Highlands of British East Africa must undoubtedly be given to the French missionaries at their settlement near Kikuyu in the year 1901. Coffee was also planted the same year by Mr. Newton Wilson. Shortly after this date further planting was undertaken by the Church of England Missionary Society at Ganamai, about twelve miles north of Mombasa, and also at Kibwezi a little later. The French Fathers imported the Mocha seed from Zanzibar, and it is to their credit that nearly all their plantations to-day are the result of their original effort. A small quantity of Blue Mountain coffee has also been introduced, and very fine cherries were produced this season (1911) by Messrs. Lushington & Watson from two-year-old trees of this variety and the flavour was particularly fine. It is too early a date to speak definitely of this particular kind, and the native reply, 'bado kidogo' (wait a bit), is a very apt expression in questions of this sort.

The Mocha coffee, like a good many other products—some still in the experimental stage—is excellent as regards quality, and in this respect, at any rate, we feel sure that British East Africa products will more than hold their own against the world. We seem still to be a long way off getting the most out of the soil, and we lack exact knowledge as to the right distance to plant, the proper method of preparing the soil, cultivating and the proper method of handling the trees, i.e. pruning and resting them by allowing for distinct periods of harvesting, flowering and growing. All these are matters which will surely have to be scientifically studied and not by coffee growers only. No doubt there is a great temptation, after patiently waiting

for returns, to throw away what may be called monthly crops between the real harvesting seasons (January to July for Nairobi district; this will more than likely vary up country), that is to say, the two distinct big crops a year. This must be well considered as the effect in later years on the trees is an important point.

Against this theory—which has yet to be proved—may it not be best to crop the trees to death and plant new areas? It may be too early to raise this point, but foresight is an essential necessity to a farmer, as the lack or use of it will mean the difference between struggling along, and living in comfort with a contented mind.

Coffee Areas.—With regard to the areas in which coffee can be grown we have mentioned Ganamai at sea level. Then there is Kibwezi at 2,990 feet altitude, Nairobi 5,500 to 5,900 feet, Limoru 7,340 feet (possibly too high), Nakuru 6,900, and Solai Escarpment, probably nearly 7,500 feet. The coffee from this latter district has been reported on very favourably. Coffee is grown a few miles north of Muhoroni between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. No doubt coffee might do well higher up on the ridges of the Mtete Valley, the highest point here being 7,400 feet. This, however, has still to be proved.

At Nandi there are forests overflowing with wild coffee which has proved of some commercial value. It might be mentioned here that wild coffee (or a very near relation) has been found occasionally in the vicinity of Nairobi. The Sotik is likely ground, also Nyeri. At this latter spot the Roman Catholic Mission is again first in the field and they have already started planting.

Uganda.—In Uganda, coffee is being tried at Toro a few hundred feet about the 7,000 feet level. This also remains to be proved; but the trial at Mubendi (about 8,000 feet) has been abandoned. With regard to Uganda, over-production will have to be checked; if not, after a heavy harvest the beans the following year will prove very light. This has already occurred at the Government Experimental plantation at Kakumiro about 5,600 feet; twenty miles from Mubendi about 8,200 feet, the latter place being 105 miles from Kampala. The growth in Uganda, as might be expected, is very much more luxuriant and it is most interesting to compare the weeds and scrub seen between Kampala and Toro and those on the

Mtete Valley ridges. The latter place is a much bigger and better country for growing things and the grasses show wonderful exuberance in growth. The soil is true chocolate red, very deep, and the change to the subsoil hardly perceptible. In parts there are stony hillsides and this area is exceedingly well watered.

From all that may be heard of the Kibwezi, Kericho, Sotik and Nyeri districts, good results should be obtained, as both the soil and climatic conditions seem favourable. This is all provided that intelligence is exercised and the register set at 'go slowly.' It is absurd of anyone to talk of planting 100,000 trees as if the operation were a mere bagatelle. Leaving aside the question of expense and sundry incidental details, the pioneers of, say, Muhoroni, should take their time in order to find out the best altitude and the very best methods of treating the soil, nursery plants, etc. Why grow coffee at £56 per ton when the top price is so much above this figure? Coffee has seen as much as £140 per ton, and £75 is no unusual figure in the London market.

In an article read recently great attention was drawn by the writer to the increase of coffee-drinking and the falling off in tea-drinking. This may possibly have been written by a crank, but there may be something in the idea.

Returns.—With regard to the returns, the majority of the growers in the Nairobi district put this down at 1 lb. of berries per tree (unmanured). This amount has been obtained from trees four years old, planted 8 by 8 ft., well planted and tended; that is, a hole dug 2 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep for the seedling, and the soil kept in good tilth and free from weeds. A much larger return has been obtained from ten-year-old trees planted 10 by 10 ft. (unmanured) at the Roman Catholic Mission; also from six and seven-year-old trees planted 9 by 9 ft.

All these plantations have been well kept and the trees holed as above. It is to be regretted that a good many planters treat their seedlings as if of use for a season only. Careless preparation in the initial stages can never be really rectified, though a good deal can be done later, but at a much greater outlay.

The matter of pruning is one which will have to be seriously studied, especially when one considers that the yield of cherries in British East Africa is from 6 to 10 lb. per tree (unmanured) and in South America (Brazil) from 20 to 24 lb. with manuring and scientific pruning, and we believe we are correct in saying no

topping, a certain area having suffered very seriously from 'die-back.'

Topping as practically carried out by all in British East Africa seems to be more harmful than beneficial, that is to say the harvest is probably less owing to the damage done to trees by careless natives, the wood being exceedingly brittle. Coffee and more particularly fruit trees have suffered severely by pruning and neglecting to paint the cut, as the heart of the stem starts in to die back. This is very seldom noticeable from the outward appearance, but it materially damages the health of the stem, which means less fruit. It must be borne in mind that it is the action of the air just as much as that of rain that causes the setting up of the chemical process which frees the plant food dormant in the soil. Return first the top soil to the bottom of the hole and then the subsoil would be used to fill in when the nursery seedling is set (unless, of course, the soil is 3 ft. deep or more).

Setting out.—The unsatisfactory manner in which this most important matter is carried out cannot be too emphatically condemned. There is just the right depth to set to, that is to say the collar of the seedling should be at the same level of the earth surface as it was in the nursery bed (the same applies if potted out). The constitution of the plant suffers incalculable harm if set too deep (suffocation is about as near as we can express it), and if too shallow it means that a lot of the fine hairy feeding roots are scorched by the sun's rays superheating an inch or two of the surface ground.

The Age to plant Seedlings.—This is a point on which it is difficult to give a definite opinion at present. It can be stated with confidence, however, that the seedlings must be older than those in other coffee countries. Pot out into banana pots say from six leaves upwards. The planting out may be done in the fashion which most appeals to the grower. The growth of the seedlings after being planted out is slow; this is due to the fact that the root system is being established first. This is a good point, for when the head does start, the result is miraculous. We would suggest hand-pruning, which though a tedious process, would be less dangerous. The method would be thus: hand-top, and later the laterals which tend to form fresh tops are to be bent over and left, thus enabling the sap to recede gradually and also allowing for the callousing of the break. Fresh eyes,

of course, start to 'get away,' but it would only require periodical visits to keep these in check. Now to touch on the method of treatment and planting, etc.

The Site.—This is really of the first importance. Nearly all those who have studied the matter agree that south of the Equator a southerly or south-westerly aspect, naturally protected from the wind, should prove the best. Protection from the wind may easily be procured by artificial means. For example, windbreaks of various quick-growing trees can always be planted and they would be well up long before the coffee trees should be allowed to bear. Expert opinion would not allow this bearing before the trees are four years old, though of a necessity, more often than not, a good many harvest at two years. For the windbreaks, black wattle and near relations and all the trees of the gum family absorb far too much moisture. Many prefer the silky oak (*Gravillea robusta*), which is a quick grower, and the timber is of commercial value. Where and how to place windbreaks is purely a local point. East and west ridges are good for coffee sites; southern slopes should prove better, and should be protected by windbreaks.

Preparation.—Crop all lands with deep-rooted crops (except native sweet potatoes) for one season, then hole. Some planters give twenty, others thirty, 2 by 3 ft. holes to be dug by natives on the contract system. Staking should be done after the crop is harvested or lifted (potatoes). These holes should be left open for some considerable time in order to aërate the ground thoroughly. The attention of coffee growers and others might here be drawn to the use of a ditching plough as against holing. The results will be much better and a further important point is that fewer labourers will be required. One plough costing Rs.320 (Nairobi) is capable of digging a hole 4 ft. in depth with a width of about 4 ft. A smaller one to be recommended for coffee costs Rs.240. This depth of 4 ft. would hardly be obtained in one operation, but 3 ft. should be more than sufficient and it would be better to expose 4 ft. of surface by 2 ft. deep than *vice versa* (2 ft. by 4 ft.). Further in the season after ploughing it would be advantageous (for British East Africa) to ditch again after carefully noting how far the roots had spread.

Catch-crops are considered by some only useful as an inducement to cultivation and for that only. If the plantation is

naturally sheltered, however, beans, peas, and other legumes may be grown ; mealies, perhaps, only in districts where the rainfall is extra heavy and where the position is exposed.

Harvesting.—Picking is done mainly by contract labour (piecework), and this saves one from all supervision strain at a time of high pressure.

Plant-washing, drying, etc.—Select the site for washing, fermenting, and drying carefully; with a view to future output probabilities. Water, and lots of it, is highly essential for washing in order to obtain good market prices, and the less the handlage the bigger the profit.

Sorting.—This repays handsomely and more particularly so for European markets. At a cost of Rs.8 for native sorting per ton, there is a net gain of £4 to £5 obtainable. London brokers charge 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton for sorting ; but then the extra freight charges by rail and steamer must be taken into account. There is a mechanical appliance for grading coffee, but this apparently grades according to size rather than sorts, which means that large discoloured beans are not thrown out. This would affect both the price and the sale in a 'slumpy' market.

Bags.—Use the best obtainable and double as well. A few pounds lost through faulty cheap bags is false economy.

Good English cost about 65 cents (in British East Africa).
„ French „ „ 75 „ („ „ „ „).

In conclusion might be mentioned a few altitudes obtained from various people who have grown or seen coffee in South America :

Nicaragua and Peru 1,500 ft. Considered excellent.
San Paulo 2,400–2,800 ft.
Costa Rica 6,000–6,500 ft. [This is considered the limit at which coffee will grow there.]

With regard to East Africa, which, though a land of contrariness, is a country full of wondrous power when she smiles upon you, one might say almost intuitively what the real guides should be for those intending to take up coffee planting. Good climatic conditions, a sufficiency of rainfall, suitable depth and texture of soil, colour (this is misleading a good many, as ruby tin is often found green) ; so also the grasses, weeds,

and one hundred other details are all items a consideration of which will be of help to those who embark on the industry with intelligence. It is hard to form any real basis on the strength of altitudes which vary so as to their climatic conditions. A settler who has had eighteen years' experience in different parts of Africa, the last five of which have been spent in various places in British East Africa, is of opinion that this country is as good a coffee country as any he has read about. Most assuredly would this appear so as regards the quality of the product, which of course means best prices and quickest sales. With regard to the smaller returns at present it must be remembered that manuring may be a heavy item in the outlay, but the yield will more than justify the expenditure. With time, money, and patience, there seems to be no reason whatever why the present harvest should not show a very considerable increase on that of the last. Year by year the markets are looking with more and more favour on the products of British East Africa.

CATTLE FARMING.

There are very few districts in British East Africa where cattle do not thrive and do well. The natives of the country own thousands of head of cattle, the best animals coming from the Masai and the Nandi, but from constant in-breeding their herds are not now what they might be. No more astonishing results from breeding up have been obtained than those from cattle in this country. From the inferior native cow crossed with a pure-bred bull of some recognised breed, a good serviceable animal giving a fair quantity and quality of milk has been obtained. The first man to import pure-bred cattle into the country was Mr. Clark of Kisumu, but these died soon after arrival. Dr. Atkinson then imported a pure-bred Shorthorn which did well, and early in the year 1906 he was selling half-bred bulls ready for service. Many other importations were made by Lord Delamere; but a good number of these animals died of Redwater, and it is now found better to use country-bred bulls, or bulls imported from a Redwater district in other Colonies.

From these small beginnings there are to-day thousands of graded stock in the country, and inestimable service is being rendered to settlers by the experiments carried on at the Government stock farm at Naivasha.

The pioneer of dairying was Mr. Sandbach-Baker of Nairobi, who still carries on a flourishing business. In the districts around Molo and Lumbwa the small dairy farmers have combined and formed a co-operative dairy which is situated at Lumbwa and is in a prosperous condition. There are many other farmers carrying on this lucrative business, and the exhibits of dairy



produce at the last Nakuru show held at the beginning of this year were a proof that good progress has been made.

The knowledge of farming on Colonial and English methods is of great use, but there is no reason why the new-comer who has never farmed in his life should not with care, observation, and a few years' experience, prove himself amongst the best stock managers in the country. Failure and discouragement may no doubt meet him at the outset, but with energy and perseverance he should certainly prosper. It must be remembered that where it is intended to establish a stock farm, such cannot be done without capital relatively higher than that required for purely agricultural pursuits. Again, in order to start a stock farm either of cattle or sheep, it is no use playing



HALF-BRED SHORTHORNS, GOVERNMENT FARM, NAIVASHA

Photo *R. J. Stordy*



Photo R. J. Stordy

NATIVE CATTLE

about with twenty or thirty cows, or two or three hundred sheep, as no payable return can be obtained.

It is often the case that the man with small capital is tempted to buy inferior stock on account of cheapness; but to go in for quantity rather than quality will prove unsound finance, and nothing but the best procurable should be used at the outset.

When buying his cattle the intending settler will in nearly every case find it more profitable to obtain his stock from some established estate where he will know something about the animals he is buying, rather than to buy indiscriminately at sales stock of which he knows nothing. There are a number of native cows belonging to certain people which are put on sale and are barren. They look well and there is little about them for the new-comer to tell that they will never calve, therefore if he does buy at sales he should be careful to buy no cow that has not a calf at foot unless he can obtain animals with a guarantee that they will calve. As in the case of sheep, graded cattle are very much more expensive than the native animals, but at the same time they may be accepted as better worth the money considering the relative high price of the native stock.

The value of the various good native and grade animals varies considerably and at certain sales exceptionally good prices have been given. Generally speaking, prices range for native and grade bulls from £3 6*s*. 8*d*.; native cows with calves from £8; native heifers from £5; grade cows with calves from £13; grade heifers about £7.

The best native cows to-day cost about £10 each, the best graded cows about £15. Starting with the native cow it takes three years, with risk, to breed up to the £15 animal. With the objective in view of breeding up to a high-class herd it will therefore be seen that the native cow at £10 as a ground-work for grading up is considerably more expensive than a two-year-old grade heifer at £15.

Should the intending settler wish to go in for dairying he will find that the graded animal will give him a far better return as regards milk; for whereas the native cow besides feeding her calf only gives about two quarts a day, the graded cow (first cross), besides feeding the calf, will seldom give less than a gallon a day.

The most popular breed has without doubt been the shorthorn from a milking strain, but most of the other recognised breeds

have been imported, and in breeding up from these and the native animal the success of the industry would seem assured.

The demand for graded animals for the butcher far exceeds the supply. Nyama Ltd. pay £3 10s. to £5 for good animals and the beef is of excellent quality.

To mention some of the by-products of a stock farm, with horses, pigs and poultry, the new-comer cannot go far wrong. Fattening pigs for the factory should prove a very paying business, and with twelve sows as a start he should clear a very handsome profit per year. Poultry pay well, as unless eggs are bought cheap from natives the price seldom falls below 1s. 4d. per dozen, and there is always a good demand for well-bred birds.

The man who wishes to go in for stock farming seriously should be prepared to spend at least £3,000 after he has obtained his land. Compared with wheat and wattle growing the capital required is larger, irrespective of the purchase of land; but the prospective farmer will find that although his early income from stock farming will not be so big as that of the man who goes in for agriculture entirely, yet in the long run he should come out on top. All the land suitable for stock in this country improves by being grazed down.

The land is capable of carrying a very heavy head of stock. In districts where the rainfall is big a farm of 5,000 acres will carry year in and year out 300 to 400 head of cattle and 3,000 head of sheep.

With regard to the method of running his cattle, the care of them and their general management, the settler will learn all this at the farm where he chooses to stay. If he uses common sense and keeps his eyes open to what others are doing about him, with ordinary luck he should find himself in a few years at this very interesting branch of farming on a sure footing, with a steady increase in both his income and stock.

Once well started he will probably not regret the step he has taken, as there is every indication that British East Africa, as a stock country, has a flourishing future before it.

A NOTE ON PASPALUM DILATATUM.

Though this plant as a cattle feed is very little cultivated as yet, from the results where it has been tried it would seem



Photo R. J. Stordy

HALF-BRED AYRSHIRES, GOVERNMENT FARM, NAIVASHA

Photo *R. J. Stordy*

HALF-BRED HEREFORD HEIFERS, GOVERNMENT FARM NAIVASHA

worthy of more attention being paid to it. The plant is a native of Ceylon. Seed can be procured from Australia, and of this 90 per cent. is guaranteed to germinate; but the quickest and best method is to cultivate from the plant itself.

The ground should be broken perfectly clean and the plants placed eighteen inches apart, though this depends largely upon how soon a pasture is required. Sufficient pasture for grazing may be obtained within a year of planting, though it is best to wait eighteen months before putting cattle on.

At Ngong dairy farm (where it has been successfully tried) it has not been known to seed itself. It has done so at the Kedong, but the seed does not germinate except under irrigation. The plant does well also at the Government farm at Kabete and at Njoro. It should be kept clear till it covers the ground, otherwise couch-grass will prevent it from growing. The plant is a useful one as a feed during dry weather. Pure-bred bulls have been fed on it entirely and the results have been surprising. As a rule, stall-fed oxen become too fat and require exercise. Cattle put on Paspalum, however, never get hoven (blown stomachs), whereas if cattle are turned on to green lucerne and clover they become blown at once. Cattle have been turned on to Paspalum when very wet and have yet not become blown, and a further important point is that cattle fed on this pasture have kept up their flow of milk, while the flow of those fed on ordinary pasture has decreased.

The initial outlay in putting down a pasture is rather heavy, but when once it is established it becomes simply a question of splitting up the plants for additional areas.

SHEEP-FARMING.

There is probably no other industry which has made such rapid strides in British East Africa during the past few years as that of sheep-raising and wool production.

As in other countries, the initial stages were a series of failures. In one case alone, only six lambs were raised out of a total of about one thousand born. To-day, however, a different tale is told, for now on most farms fully 85 per cent. to 90 per cent. of lambs are successfully reared from flocks of ewes.

Lord Delamere first tried farming sheep at Njoro, but his venture here was not attended with much success. He then moved his flocks to the now well-known Soysambu Estate on Lake Elmenteita and to-day possesses thousands of head of graded stock.

The East African Syndicate also started badly, but the results of their efforts are now such that on their fine estate at Gil-Gil they have thirty-two thousand sheep, which, in point of condition and wool production, compare favourably with those in older colonies.

Another pioneer, the Hon. G. Cole, has done a great deal towards the development of sheep farming and some of the finest flocks in the country are to be seen on the estate at Elmenteita.

The great changes that have taken place in this industry are due largely to the energy, knowledge and experiments of such men as Mr. J. K. Hill, Manager of the East Africa Syndicate ; Mr. S. McCall, Manager of the Soysambu Estate (for Lord Delamere) ; Messrs. Chamberlain and Keeling, Mr. Clarke, of Longonot, Mr. W. J. Hitchins, Dr. Doering, and others, all of whose efforts have resulted in the important progress made in sheep farming in the Protectorate.

Most of the native tribes for many years have possessed thousands of sheep, the best, as in the case of cattle, belonging to the Masai and Nandi tribes. The experiment of crossing pure-bred rams with native ewes was first made by Lord Delamere, when in 1904 he imported some Merinos from New Zealand. Further importations were made by the East African Syndicate in the same year, and in 1906 this Company imported the large amount of 5,000 merino ewes and rams, the sheep coming from New Zealand and Australia. From these early ventures the sheep industry has steadily developed and to-day is in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

Some of the finest sheep country is to be found in the Rift Valley, but there is a large area of suitable land besides in such districts as Molo and the Uasin Gishu plateau, where sheep have been tried in small flocks and have done well. At the last Nakuru show, sheep from the Molo district obtained first prizes for the country-bred rams and country-bred ewes, and also for the best pen of half-bred ewes.

The wool production has made rapid strides during the last

few years, while the quality has improved considerably. In 1911 the East African Syndicate obtained 11½*d.* per lb. on the London market for their third-cross wool from the native sheep.

With regard to the trade in mutton, in Nairobi alone over 3,000 sheep are slaughtered per month and a considerable quantity are killed elsewhere.

In 1909 a company under the name of Nyama Ltd. was formed to supply mutton for local and future export trade and, as in the case of cattle, the local demand at present far exceeds the supply. The Company pays seven cents per pound live-weight for good wethers, the average live-weight of a four-tooth second-cross merino being about 115 pounds, second-cross wethers from English rams weighing much more.

The present average value put upon some of the kinds of sheep in the country are as follows: native wethers Rs.4–5 (5*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*), native ewes Rs.5.50–6.50 (7*s.* 2*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*), grade wethers Rs.5–6 (6*s.* 8*d.* to 8*s.*), grade rams from Rs.10–12 (13*s.* 4*d.* to 16*s.*), first-cross ewes Rs.9–10 (12*s.* to 13*s.* 4*d.*), second-cross ewes Rs.12 (16*s.*), third-cross ewes Rs.15 (£1), merino and pure-bred rams Rs.35 (£2 6*s.* 8*d.*).

While it will be found more desirable to buy first and second cross-bred ewes from the native animal costing from 12*s.* to £1 per head rather than native ewes at about 8*s.* each, yet the new-comer will find it difficult to obtain any large quantity of graded stock, as breeders are not inclined to part with these more valuable animals at the present time, until they themselves possess larger stocks.

The lines upon which to start a sheep farm depend to a great extent on the amount of capital the prospective farmer is willing to invest in the business. If he were to begin in a moderate way with 1,000 Masai ewes, at a cost of say Rs.6,500 (£433 6*s.* 8*d.*), and 25 Grade rams the first year at a cost of Rs.300 (£20), at the end of the first year, allowing for a high loss of ten per cent. of his ewes, he should have 900 of them still alive worth Rs.6 each, or a total of Rs.5,400 (£360). Allowing also for the death of one Grade ram at Rs.12 (16*s.*), this would represent a total loss of Rs.1,112 (£74 odd) on his original stock. From the above number of ewes and rams, he should have, at the end of the first year, at least 800 lambs alive worth Rs.4 each, or an increase in value of Rs.3,200 (£213 6*s.* 8*d.*) Deducting from this

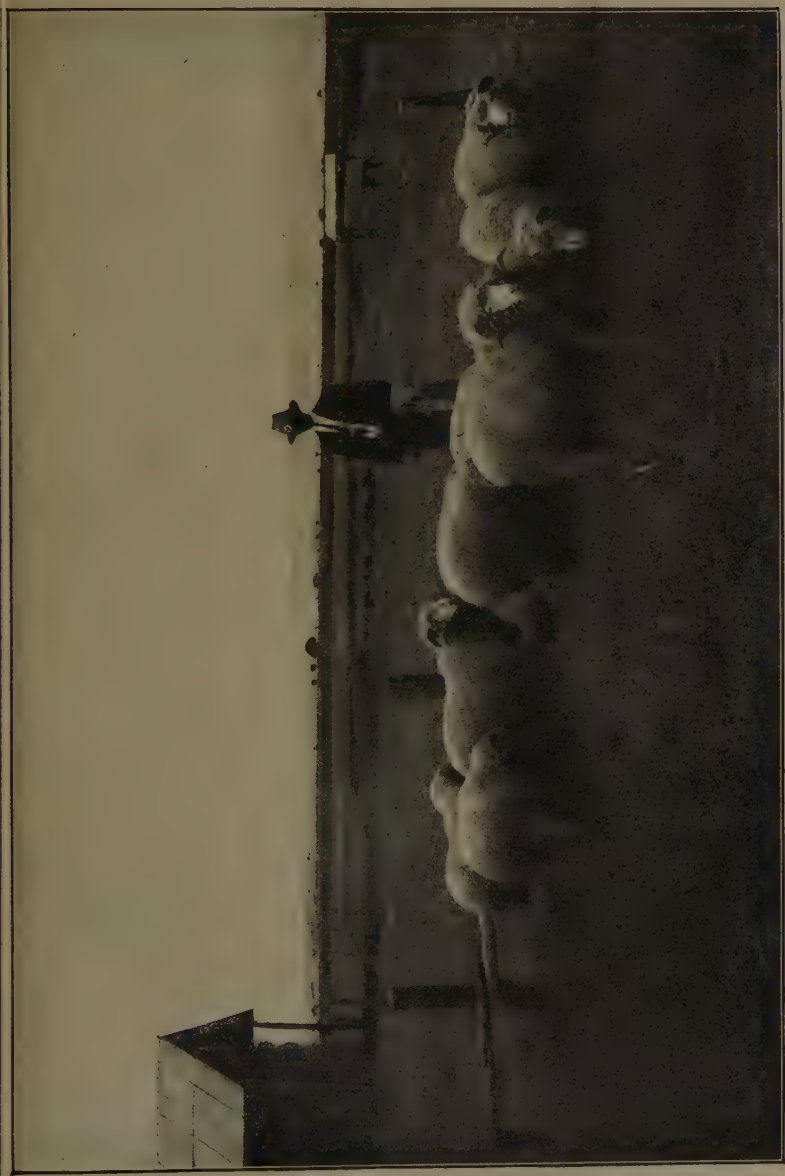


Photo R. J. Stordy

THIRD-CROSS MERINOS (NATIVE-MERINO-MERINO-MERINO), GOVERNMENT FARM, NAIVASHA

the loss of Rs.1,112 on the original amount, there would remain a balance of Rs.2,088 (£139 4*s.*), which would be further lessened by working expenses, such as rent, etc. These expenses for one year, including native labour, herding, cleaning bomas (paddocks), etc., would amount to from Rs.395 (£26 6*s.* 8*d.*) to Rs.450 (£30); salt and sheep dip about Rs.100 (£6 13*s.* 4*d.*). Should the farmer be fortunate enough to procure a piece of really good sheep country, and put the best of his ewes to the ram twice during the year, the increase would be much larger, perhaps about 1,100 or 1,200 lambs.

It would be about two years before any returns in actual cash could be obtained, as, if successful, the young ewes would be wanted, and it is not safe to count on selling wethers before they are fifteen months old. In order to be able to meet the expense later of a European being put in charge, the sheep farm would need to be developed on a rather larger scale.

The essential point is to obtain land that will keep sheep. To buy stock and turn them on to a lot of long coarse grass and expect them to bring in a profit would result in disaster, and the capital invested would be seen to vanish very quickly. Viewing the industry, however, from results already obtained, there is every prospect of the new settler with intelligence and perseverance being able to make this branch of farming a profitable undertaking.

From the above remarks on sheep-farming it can be seen that the country is suitable for pure-bred Merinos; and this being so the question might well be asked why settlers have not imported these sheep from Australia and South Africa and started straight away with thoroughbreds. The reasons why action on these lines has not been taken may be gathered from the remarks of the Director of Agriculture in his Annual Report. He states: 'It may be argued that if the country is suitable for the breeding of pure-bred Merino sheep we should depend on importations rather than up-grading from the native sheep for stocking our farms; but against this should be borne in mind the fact that the process is much more costly—a matter of very great importance to the young settler with only limited means at his disposal.

'But whilst admitting the immediate advantages obtained by the up-grading system, I should like to emphasise the advantages likely to accrue to the settler in obtaining at the outset a small nucleus of superior quality Merinos, from which a flock can be

built up and the farm gradually stocked, the graded sheep being disposed of as expediency determines.

'There is great doubt at present in the minds of our sheep-breeders as to which variety of Merino sheep is the most suitable to farm with. Unfortunately, at our Agricultural Show there is only one class, no distinction being made between fine-woolled and robust-woolled sheep, and utility under such circumstances is at a discount.

'In the Riverina district of Australia which, climatically, corresponds very much to the areas around Naivasha, Elmenteita, and Gilgal, robust-woolled sheep of the Rambouillet type are favoured; while in those parts where the rainfall is greater and the conditions not unlike those obtaining in the Uasin Gishu, the small Merino carrying a finer quality of wool is found to be more suitable. This would indicate the advisability of having two classes for Merino sheep at future shows in the Protectorate —one for fine and the other for robust-woolled sheep.'

HORSES.

In British East Africa, the horse-breeding industry has made considerable progress during the past few years. There are no horses indigenous to the country, and eight years ago practically the only horses to be obtained were the undersized Somali and Abyssinian ponies, brought down from Somaliland by traders, and these were only to be obtained for an absurdly high price. During 1904, Lord Delamere imported an American trotting stallion, the stock from which have proved a very useful class of horse for the country. It is still standing at stud on Lord Delamere's farm at Njoro. About the same time, several useful Australian, South African, and Indian country-bred mares, and a few Arab stallions of a good class, were imported into the country, and these gave a start to the horse-breeding industry. The progeny of these animals have turned out well, being in nearly every case a larger boned, and a generally better stamp of animal, than the parent stock. There are now a large number of East African country-bred horses, and it appears that the country is producing a useful new class of horse, entirely its own. Undoubtedly the best stallion in the country at the present time is the English thoroughbred (Kobrinski).

It was imported in 1911 by the Hon. R. B. Cole, and is now standing at stud on Mr. Clutterbuck's farm on the railway at Njoro. There is also a very good Irish hunter stallion, for stud purposes, at the Government Farm, Naivasha, at a very small fee. Numerous good Arab stallions are for service in different parts of the country, and these are better adapted for crossing with the small Abyssinian pony mares than are big horses.

During 1911, a large mob of over 100 good brood-mares was



COUNTRY-BRED HORSE

imported into the country ; they are now situated on the Uasin Gishu plateau and are thriving well.

In October 1905, the horse-breeding industry had a severe set back in the Nairobi district, owing to a bad outbreak of horse sickness ; but at the present time, owing to the advance of science, better stabling accommodation, and better care generally taken of horses, this disease has been to a great extent checked, and it may now be said that the whole of the highlands above an elevation of 5,500 feet are suitable for horses. The Rift Valley from Naivasha to Nakuru, the Njoro and Molo districts, and the Uasin Gishu plateau, have been proved to be eminently suitable country for the breeding of horses, as has also the district surrounding Nairobi.

Hints to Beginners.—One of the most important factors in



Photo HUNTER IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY STALLION 'ROYAL FOX,' GOVERNMENT FARM, NAIVASHA *R. J. Stordy*

the care of horses is good stable accommodation. The stables should be light, well ventilated, and cool; they should be built of wood or stone, with a single roof; an iron roof is too hot unless well thatched on top. Such stabling for fifteen horses could be built for £100. Thatch buildings are much cheaper to erect, and, if well made and waterproof, do very well temporarily, but require constant repairing, and in the end prove more expensive than erecting permanent stables at first. Such buildings also stand always in great danger of fire.

A box to accommodate a brood-mare should not be less than ten feet square. Care should be taken to see that the stables are kept clean and well drained. A stone or cement floor is best. Puddles of rain water should not be allowed to stand anywhere near stables as they become breeding places for mosquitoes. A little permanganate of potash thrown into them acts as a safeguard.

Horses should be herded out at grass all day; they should not be turned out before 8 A.M., and should be brought in by 5.30 P.M.

A grass paddock of about five acres, fenced with posts and rails, or plain wire, will be found useful as a run for a few horses. Horses should be groomed carefully on coming in at night, and all ticks picked off them. When running out at grass they require very little artificial feeding; a good mixture is crushed maize and barley in equal parts, and one-third the quantity of bran added. Each horse should get three or four pounds of the mixture per day; if a horse is being regularly worked, he will require more, about double the quantity. Plenty of good clean hay should be put in their boxes at night. Care should be taken to see that horses are watered before feeding, and not after. During the dry season, when fresh green grass is scarce, a little lucerne or oat hay is a great help in keeping them in good condition. Five acres put down in lucerne or oats will keep twenty to thirty horses going during the dry season. Maize and barley grow well practically everywhere, and can also be bought in the country at an average cost of Rs.2 per load of 60 lbs. Bran can also be bought cheaply in the country.

The natives of the country, with a little training, make good syces (stable-boys), the Wakamba and the Masai being the best. The wages paid to them are from Rs.5 to Rs.10 per month.

The value of horses at the present time is as follows: The average Somali pony, useful for hacking, is worth from £20 to £30; East African country-breds average from £30 to £60, and a good stamp of South African or East African brood-mare is worth about £50; a stallion about £80. At the present time, it might pay well to breed horses for racing. The East African Turf Club offer several valuable stakes for East African country-bred horses, the most important of which is the Produce Stakes of £100, and in the future it is hoped that other stakes will be considerably increased.

Horse-breeding offers a promising opening to the new-comer in British East Africa; he requires very little land for it, a few hundred acres sufficing for a large stud farm. He is thus enabled to devote more of his capital to the purchasing of his stock.

If he should decide to go in for horses, it would probably pay him to import a thoroughbred stallion from England or elsewhere. If he should prefer to breed ponies, he would be able to obtain a good Arab stallion in the country.

Every farmer will find it necessary to own, at least, one or two hacks; and, in addition, he will find it extremely useful to have a light trap for driving. The most useful trap for the farm is the light four-wheeled American buggy; it is very strong, and will stand any amount of rough usage over bad roads, and it is practically impossible to overturn. They can be obtained in the country, at a cost of from £17 to £30, according to style. A pair of Somali ponies, or good mules, will be found most suitable for driving in this type of cart. Probably the latter will be found the most useful, as they are hardier than ponies, and are useful for other work on the farm, such as pulling a small cultivator, or for a native to ride when being sent some distance with a message, etc. Mules can be obtained in the country at a cost of from £10 to £20 each, according to size.

PIG-FARMING.

There are few branches of farming which, for a small outlay, can yield such a quick return or fair profit as that of pig-breeding. The pig is one of the most prolific of animals and the initial cost of starting a pig-farm is small. That the farmer may have to

contend against disease is true, and this has unfortunately made its appearance in the form of swine fever, supposed to be conveyed principally by the wart-hog or wild pig. In some cases the disease has made severe inroads upon herds, but settlers, nevertheless, have not been prevented from making pig-farming a profitable undertaking. On the whole, the conditions prevailing in the country are extremely favourable to the industry, and with good foundation stock and careful management the outlook for the pig-farmer may be considered a promising one.

Pig food is plentiful and inexpensive, 80–100 lb. of maize may be bought for about R.1.50 (2*s.*), and other grains and roots suitable for feeding are also cheap and easily raised or grown. Again, pigs will eat food that cannot otherwise be disposed of, such as dairy by-products, small potatoes, small and unmarketable grain, stubble, and all sorts of indigenous green plants and roots.

The cost of feeding young pigs for about eight months till they are fit to fatten is small, as they can be allowed to roam about on swamp lands where they can procure sufficient grass and roots. If the land they are on does not afford sufficient nourishment, potatoes or roots should be provided with a thin drink of meal and water.

Though food is easy to obtain, pigs require always plenty of it, as in proportion to their size they are probably greater eaters than any other animal. This refers especially to East Africa, since the warmer climate and other favourable conditions bring them to maturity quickly. Pigs that are to be reared to pay well require care and attention being paid them, especially when being fattened in pens ; sanitation, ventilation, cleanliness, light, systematic feeding are all factors which must be well considered, and with regard to some of these points the pig-farmer in British East Africa has a distinct advantage. Ordinary cheap thatch-buildings make good pigsties and these are the kinds commonly used in the country.

Fattening Pigs for the Factory.—An expert on pig-farming has obtained very good results by feeding as follows :

' Take twelve young pigs from the grass, about eight months old or weighing about 100 lb. each ; put them into a pen, say, 15 ft. by 15 ft. During the first week or ten days they should be fed on thin food such as meal and water or soaked mealies, and have some green food, such as roots, clover, etc., given them ; a small quantity of flowers of sulphur should be dusted on their

food for the first two days; this should clear out any worms that they may have picked up in the swamps or grass. As the pigs get more used to the confinement the quantity of food may be increased daily, and the food given be made stronger and the roots and green food reduced. Care must be taken not to overdo the ration of roots or green food, as this class of food is liable to produce soft meat. After about a month the pigs should be in a condition to be fed on soaked mealies alone, or, better still, on barley, oats, corn, boiled potatoes, peas or beans; a bucket or two of wash, made of barley meal or oaten meal and water, should be thrown over the food. This makes good firm meat. If these instructions are properly carried out the pigs should be ready for market in about nine to ten months. At this age they should have a live weight of about 200 lb. and be worth 18 cents (3*d.*) per lb., dead-weight, of about 150 lb.'

Necessity of breeding from Good Stock.—Unfortunately there is no market in the country for low-grade bacon as there is in England, and therefore it is essential that only the best quality of pigs should be slaughtered. As therefore the aim of the pig-breeder will be to produce the best possible pig yielding the largest amount of pork, and the best price from the bacon factory or other bacon-curer, he should be careful in the stock he selects for breeding purposes. Poor pigs may be improved by careful attention, but to ensure one that will produce good bacon the breed itself is of the utmost importance. Again, a well-bred pig may be converted into pork or bacon at a much less cost than a badly bred one.

Many experiments have already been made in breeding and cross-breeding in order to find a type suitable to the country. For this purpose several noted breeds have been introduced, namely, the Large White Yorkshire, Tamworths, Large Black, and Berkshire, the two latter varieties being the most favoured.

The industry established by the East African Estates Company at their Uplands Bacon Factory has done a great deal to further the development of pig-farming. The factory is equipped with up-to-date plant capable of dealing with a large number of pigs a week. There is an unlimited demand for the products, at prices which should be found profitable to both the pig-breeder and the company. The company pays 18 or 19 cents per lb., live weight, to settlers for suitable pigs weighing from 150–200 lb., which is practically equal to the price paid in England, where

pig food and labour are four times dearer. Others, in addition to breeding, are purchasing pigs and curing them much after the manner of the farmers in the North of England. Now that settlers know they will have a regular and sure market, provided they produce the right sort of pig, they should find that this class of stock ought to bring them very profitable returns. No export trade has as yet been established, but it may perhaps not be too much to hope that eventually East African bacon will be found on the London market. While there is this future possibility of a market in England, there is practically an assured market in India for as much bacon as could be produced in East Africa.

The recent report of the Director of Agriculture in British East Africa states: 'An indication of the confidence of settlers in this industry is the large number of orders which were placed with the Government Farm, Kabete, for pure-bred breeding boars and sows, orders which the manager was unable to meet fully. However, with the importation recently effected of Berkshires, Large Blacks, and Tamworths, and further purchases which are now being made in England, the supply in the current year should be more equal to the demand.'

OSTRICH FARMING

Experience is everything towards a successful start, and, as in the case of various other industries of British East Africa, the prospective ostrich farmer would be well advised and strongly recommended to have at least six months' experience on an ostrich farm before embarking on the undertaking himself. To go as a pupil on an ostrich farm would cost at the rate of about £100 a year including board and lodging. This money would really be saved, as an inexperienced man would be likely to waste capital to begin with. As a pupil he would naturally learn the best method of stocking his own farm, the best and cheapest places to obtain stock, the general management of the birds themselves, local conditions, and many other details, a careful study of which will go far to ensure his ultimate success.

Probable best Areas.—Most parts of the country below an elevation of about 6,000 ft. seem suitable for ostriches, but the nature of the soil is very important, and the sandier the



Photo *R. J. Stordy*

FLOCK OF OSTRICHES (NAIROBI DISTRICT)

better for the feathers; black cotton soil should be avoided. Wet and cold have also a bad effect on the birds. The districts in the neighbourhood of Naivasha and Machakos seem to have the greatest number of ostriches in domestication at present.

Cost of Birds.—Prices vary considerably according to age and breeding possibilities. Though it is often possible to buy a flock of grown ostriches at from £3 to £4 per head, yet some farmers get as much as £25 for birds that are fit to breed Breeding birds are usually valued at about £10, but these would be sold for rather more. Young chicks of about a month old can be bought at £1, and six months old chicks are worth about £3. It is preferable to buy birds rather than eggs; for the latter when bought are often not to be relied upon as being fit for incubation purposes. According to the prices at which birds are now obtainable in British East Africa, it is safer to buy than to waste several months in collecting eggs and chicks, and it will also be found cheaper in the end.

Estimated Returns.—The feathers from the average East African bird at sixteen months of age bring in a return of about £1 10*s.* per bird, and the average return per year onward is about £3 each bird. Many good birds realise as much as £6 per year from their clippings. Given a lot of, say, 100 average ostriches, these should give a yearly return, allowing for depreciation, of from £250 to £300 from feathers alone. On the ordinary farm it would be necessary to divide them into three flocks of, say, thirty-three in each. Each flock requires two herd-boys paid at the rate of Rs.5 a month each. The total for six boys a month would be Rs.30 (£2) or £24 per annum. During the dry season on farms which are not irrigated it would be necessary to feed each bird with, say, 1 lb. of maize per day, making a total for the whole flock of about two loads of maize per day. This at 3*s.* per load amounts to 6*s.* per day or £9 per month. As it is seldom necessary to feed for more than four months, if so long, during even a dry year, the cost per year for food would seldom exceed £40, and where green food can be grown under irrigation it is not essential to buy grain.

Treatment of Birds.—Young chicks require a great deal of attention and special dosing for internal parasites from which they suffer to a great extent. Plenty of exercise, dry sleeping places, plenty of green food with a little maize-meal morning



Photo *R. J. Stordy*

OSTRICH FEATHER, SOYSAMBU ESTATE (BACK VIEW)

and evening, should keep them in good health. Bone and crushed quartz or gravel are essential.

Local conditions will always have to be studied carefully, and it is possible that the method of paddocking and lucerne, which has proved the most successful in Cape Colony, may be tried with advantage in British East Africa. As a rule, housing is only required for young birds until they are about nine to twelve months old. The cost of these houses would vary from £5 to £25 according to the place built. In the Machakos district ordinary brush bomas are chiefly used, but as lions and leopards are diminishing in the settled areas it is hoped that shortly the birds may be left to sleep in the open in fenced-in farms, thus doing away with the bomas.

Selling Price of Feathers.—This naturally varies according to the quality. Primes in this country range from £1 10s. to £20 per lb. Many growers send their feathers direct to the London markets, but others prefer to send to South Africa, where quicker cash returns and often better prices are obtainable.

The development of the industry has been very rapid in this country. In 1906 the only flock of birds consisted of a lot of about eighty brought in from German East Africa, while to-day in the Machakos district there are a couple of farms each running over two hundred birds, and young ones are already being bred from wild birds captured in British East Africa.

For the best methods of ostrich farming on broad lines intending farmers would do well to read a South African work by Mr. A. Douglass, entitled 'Ostrich Farming in South Africa.'

WHEAT.

The wheat industry of British East Africa was founded at Njoro in 1908, in which year Lord Delamere planted an experimental area of 300 acres of 'Gluyas' wheat. A very good harvest was reaped, and in the following year the acreage was doubled. The first year's crop yielded twenty-one bushels per acre, and the second year twenty-five per acre, one bushel per acre having been sown on each occasion. As a result of the first year's success a flour mill, called Unga Limited, was erected

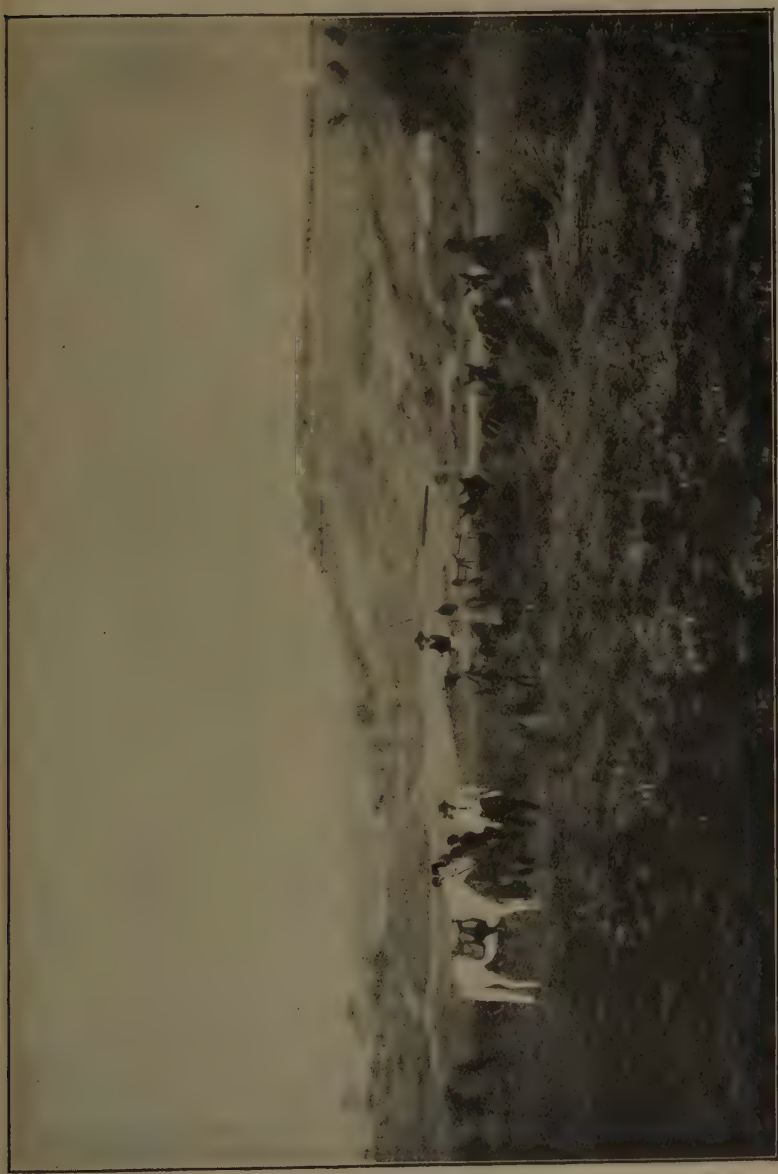


Photo *R. J. Stordy*

HARVESTING WHEAT, LIMORU DISTRICT

in 1909 in Nairobi by wheat-growers and others, and more farmers were encouraged to break up big areas and plant wheat. The acreage was greatly increased until at the present time there are 7,000 acres under wheat in Njoro alone. The principal wheat growers in this district are: Lord Delamere, 3,000 acres; Mr. W. S. Sewall, 1,500 acres; Mr. A. Cartwright, 800 acres; Mr. T. Sheen, 700 acres; Mr. C. Hargrave, 400 acres.

In the Thika, Limoru, and Lumbwa districts also, various areas are now being put under this cereal, and it is possible that it may be grown on the Uasin Gishu plateau. The 'Gluyas' variety of wheat, like a good many others which have been tried, proved a failure, as it was found to rust very badly, and the only successful wheat up to the present time has been a seven-months Italian variety, by name 'Rieti,' which is a very fair-yielding wheat and quite a good milling one. This wheat was found to be a strong rust resistant, owing probably to the fact that it lies dormant after the first six weeks of its growth for a period of about three months, after which it throws up its shoot and comes into ear very quickly, thus getting ahead of any rust which may be lying on the lower leaves.

An Australian wheat called 'Thew' has been tried with a certain amount of success, but it has lately shown signs of rusting. Some very interesting and instructive experiments in wheat breeding are being carried on by Mr. G. W. Evans at the Kabete Government farm, and wheat-growers would do well to read an article written by him in the *Agricultural Journal*, January 1911.

Mr. Evans remarks: 'The highlands of British East Africa offer exceptional advantages for improving cereals, considering that the country is capable of producing two crops in one year, there being two distinct rainy seasons. New varieties may thus be bred in half the time necessary to produce them in other parts of the world.'

The Agricultural Department is hybridising wheats in different parts of the country in the endeavour to breed a four or five months wheat suitable for the district, but until such time as this is established the majority of farmers will plant Rieti, which, although a long crop and not a large yielder, is safe and a paying proposition. Next season it is hoped to grow enough wheat for the country's need, and also to open up an export trade. There is always a good market in South Africa.

The following figures are those of actual experience in British East Africa :

Cost per acre to plant :

Cost for first year of breaking virgin soil, cross ploughing, harrowing and seeding . . .	Rs. 5
Cost of seed (plant 60 lbs. per acre for first year) .	,, 3·50
Total cost per acre to plant	,, 8·50

This allows a substantial margin for depreciation on implements, oxen, etc., and includes wages, posho, etc.

Cost 2nd year, for old land	Rs. 1.50–2
Seed (plant 40 lbs. per acre for 2nd year) approx. .	,, 2.00
Total cost for 2nd year per acre to plant	,, 3·50–4

After the first year the cost of ploughing the old land is considerably less and the yield, therefore, much higher.

Harvesting.—The machine used for harvesting in the Njoro district is McKay's Sunshine Harvester, made in Australia. It strips the heads, threshes, winnows and sorts the wheat into two grades ready for bagging. It is worked by twelve or fourteen oxen, and with two teams and six boys in a full working day will harvest from five to seven acres. It is a machine which is only used in countries where the straw is practically without value, as after the harvest the straw is left standing and must be burnt in order to get rid of it.

Cost of harvesting (including string, oil, depreciation, etc.) per acre	Rs.2.00

Returns and Profit.—An average crop in a good year yields from ten to fifteen bushels per acre. An average might be taken at twelve bushels. At the present time, this is worth about Rs.2·60 per bushel delivered on the railway, and the profit may be roughly estimated at £2 per acre; but this is rather an under-estimate.

Cost of Buildings, etc.—The cost of buildings on a wheat farm, apart from the residence, which can be built to suit the owner's purse and requirements, is not high. All that are necessary are :

A shed for implements, about . . .	£75
A store capable of holding 50 or 60 tons .	£30
A boma or paddock for working oxen .	£50
Huts for labourers, etc.	£15

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Photo R. J. Stordy

STACKING WHEAT, NJORO ESTATE

Cost of Oxen, Implements, etc.—Wheat cultivation must be carried out on a fairly large scale in order to make it a paying proposition. The initial outlay in oxen and implements is rather heavy, and therefore everything must be used in its full capacity the whole time and not lie idle more than absolutely necessary. Four hundred acres would be a fair-sized piece to put in for the first year. For this acreage the following oxen and implements would be necessary:

75 Oxen @ £5 each	£375
2 Four-furrow ploughs @ £20	£40
2 15-feet seed-harrows @ £8	£16
1 Broadcaster	£10
1 Scotch cart	£25
1 Roller	£18
1 Harvester	£112
Trek gear, chains, etc.	£15

(Making a total of about £600).

The following season, a largely increased acreage can be put under cultivation with the same plant. The original four hundred acres will be stubble, and this can be turned over very quickly, and while the crop has been growing the ploughs will have been breaking up fresh land.

Hints to Beginners.—Always cultivate the land well; the result of good cultivation will show itself when the harvest comes by your having a good even crop, free from weeds, which choke the harvester, and cause a lot of extra trouble in cleaning the grain after it comes out of the harvester.

Care should be taken that all implements are kept under shelter when not in use; these will depreciate twice as fast if left exposed to all weathers.

A good herd-boy for your oxen, who sees that they get plenty of food and water, is essential; an ox will not die of overwork as long as he gets plenty of food.

A fenced paddock of a few acres is better than a boma for oxen to sleep in at night, as they can get plenty of food if they need it, and any possible loss caused by lions or thieves is a negligible quantity as compared with the value of keeping the oxen in good condition. Examine your seed well before planting, in order that you may not sow a lot of seeds foreign to wheat, thereby getting a dirty crop. If the weeds are at all prolific in the crop, a few rupees will be well spent in taking them out.

BLACK WATTLE.

The black wattle industry of British East Africa promises to become one of the most important in the country; it should eventually compare very favourably with the industry in Natal and Australia; the cost of planting, etc., being cheaper and the yield of bark and percentage of tannin higher.

The wattle districts of British East Africa are practically confined to the Kikuyu and Mau Escarpments. The tree is generally found to do best in altitudes between 6,000 and 7,500 ft. above sea level, where there is a fair rainfall. In the Limoru and Kikuyu districts there are about 2,500 acres planted, and in the Njoro and Nakuru districts about 1,500, all of which are doing well. In both these districts the acreages will be largely increased within the next two years. The black wattle is almost entirely grown for its bark, which is rich in tannin, though some planters have contracts with the Uganda Railway to supply fuel from these trees. Since this use of black wattle as a by-product is confined to people who have plantations on or very near the railside, it cannot be generally reckoned as a by-product of the wattle industry. It is very useful in furnishing wattles and poles for hut-building.

Planting, etc.—In order to hasten the germination of the seed it should be placed in a bucket, and boiling water poured over it, then allowed to stand for about half an hour; the seed should then be planted immediately. Wattle, being a difficult tree to transplant, is universally planted at stake, and the best way to sow it is to place the seeds in such a manner that as the trees come up they are a little distance apart; thus when the good trees are transplanted the soil may be dug up and the roots not disturbed. The transplanting should be performed when the trees are about a foot in height and only when the soil is very damp. The distances that wattle should be planted apart vary considerably according to different opinions. The favourite way, perhaps, is to plant the rows twelve feet apart, and the trees in the rows four feet apart. Trees planted too far apart are liable to produce branches, which increases the cost of stripping. Care should be taken that the land round the young trees be kept absolutely clean until such time as the tree can take care of itself; this should be, if the cultivation is good, after the trees

are from twelve to eighteen months old. The wattle tree in British East Africa will probably be ready to be stripped in the fourth year as compared with the fifth or sixth in other countries; it will then yield between four to six tons of bark to the acre.

Approximate Cost and Returns.—It is not necessary to plant black wattle in large acreages to produce quite a handsome return. For the Settler who is not possessed of a large capital, it is probably advisable not to go in solely for wattle in the first few years, but to plant a certain amount yearly, in conjunction with other crops which bring an annual return; for with wattle the returns are nothing for the first five years, except what may be realised from any catch-crops sown between the wattle during its first year of growth.

The cost of ploughing, cross-ploughing, harrowing and planting a hundred acres of wattle, will be approximately Rs.750, the cost of the wattle seed will be Rs.100, and if maize is planted as a catch-crop, the cost of the maize seed approximately Rs.200. Cost of cleaning the wattle twice, and reaping the catch-crop, about Rs.400, thus making a total of about £100. The returns from the catch-crop, in a good year, should amount to about Rs.2,000 (£133). It will thus be seen that the catch-crop pays for the cultivation, planting, and cleaning of the wattle.

The Market Value of the Bark at the present time varies from £6 10*s.* to £10 10*s.* per ton in London. The usual price is between £8 and £9 per ton. Thus, if the yield be four tons to the acre, the hundred-acre plot will bring in between £3,000 and £3,500. The cost of stripping is about R.1 per ton, chopping and bagging ready for shipment, about Rs.1·50 per ton.

Cost of Buildings, etc.—With the exception of the residence, the cost of buildings required for wattle plantation might be taken from the following average figures:

Implement shed	£75
Boma or paddock for oxen	£50
Drying shed to hold 60 tons	£150
Chopping and packing shed	£50
Store	£25
Huts for labourers, etc.	£15

Cost of Oxen, Implements, etc.—In order to put one hundred

acres of black wattle under cultivation yearly, to keep clean, strip the bark, and prepare for shipment, the following oxen and implements will be required:

40 oxen @ £5 each	£200
2–3 Furrow Ploughs @ £17 10s. each	£35
1 Disc harrow @ £15	£15
1 Cultivator	£10
1 Scotch cart	£25
1 Tooth harrow	£10
2 Bark choppers (hand) @ £7	£14
Miscellaneous hand-tools	£10
Trek chains and gear	£10

Hints to Beginners.—Good cultivation is, perhaps, more essential with black wattle than anything else. As practically all the area has to be cleaned by hand labour when the young trees come up, it is wise to save as much of this as possible, by cultivating well in the first instance.

Always plant up the voids as soon as possible after they are noticed, otherwise you will have a tree much smaller than the rest, which will be eventually stunted by them. In setting the plantation out in the first instance, be careful to have all the rows straight; it will pay when the time arrives to cut down the trees.

A few extracts from the most recent Report of the Director of Agriculture, Mr. A. C. MacDonald, will give an idea as to the value of the industry:

'The very favourable reports received from the Imperial Institute on samples of wattle bark, sent from the Colony, have been the means of drawing a large amount of attention on the part of settlers in the Limoru, Njoro, Londiani and Lumbwa districts to the industry, and many farms in these areas considered suitable for wattle growing have changed hands at very much enhanced prices to those obtainable eighteen months ago. There are some 800 acres under trees three years old and over, but during the last fifteen months it is estimated that 2,000 acres have been planted out and the cultivation of further extensive areas for sowing next season is proceeding rapidly. If one is to conclude from the great interest which has now been aroused, wattle growing is likely to form a great factor in our branches of agricultural industry.'

Owing to the fear expressed by some of a possible glut in wattle bark in the home markets, if large areas in the Protectorate were placed under the crop, the Director of the Imperial Institute was consulted. While it seems clear from his remarks that 'there are several factors to be taken into account which will materially influence the position of the product in the future' yet from a survey of the export figures from Natal, Cape Province and Australia, it is evident that there is an increasing demand for wattle bark and 'there is no reason at present for assuming that this increase will not continue.'

Germany is the most important market for the bark at present, and a considerable increase of the area under wattle cultivation has been made recently in German East Africa, also in Natal.

In view of all the possible adverse factors, the Director of the Imperial Institute remarks: 'It behoves planters to consider the matter carefully before planting wattle on a large scale, and in particular to make sure that their plantations are so situated with respect to transport and labour facilities that the cost of growing and marketing the bark will be low enough to yield profit even if the prices obtainable should fall considerably below their present level.'

An effort is being made to popularise the bark with tanners in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and there may be a further possibility of finding a local use for it if the tannery at present suggested is eventually completed.

FRUIT.

Fruit-growing in East Africa is by no means a new industry. The Rev. Stuart Watt, one of the early pioneer missionaries, some ten or more years ago started an orchard on the Machakos Hills, which at the present time supplies most of the fruit sold in the Protectorate.

During the last five or six years fruit trees have been planted on most farms in the Protectorate.

In all new countries local conditions have to be carefully studied and understood before substantial headway can be made. Here doubtless, as elsewhere, new varieties will in time be bred up from seedlings or chance trees from which may come some of our chief lines in the future. In the meantime we have most

of the staple varieties from Europe, Australia and America, many of which are doing extremely well in the Protectorate. Local peculiarities do exist, but it is hoped that most, if not all of them, can be easily overcome.

The first thing a new-comer learns is that for most crops there are two growing seasons in the year, and the opinion is freely expressed that for fruit trees there is no dormant season. The absence of the dormant season is hardly borne out by facts. On most farms in the Protectorate trees can be seen in a dormant state although they do not always drop their leaves as in other countries. The probability is that the retention of leaves is a precaution taken by nature against the strong rays of the sun which are present even in the midst of what might be called the winter season.

With young trees the mildness of the climate sometimes tends to encourage growth at the wrong season, as is the case with many children who, in the earliest stages of growth, are apt to sleep in the day and be wakeful at night. Once the trees come to a bearing age this difficulty is likely to disappear. Science has found that the dormant state of trees is not caused by cold but from exhaustion after bearing a heavy crop.

Owing to the tropical sun, young trees are very liable to sunburn. Some, in order to minimise the risk, plant their young trees in the dry season, giving the trees two buckets of water on planting and one or two every seven or ten days, until they are well established. Trees should be carefully shaded with fern grass or rushes until the leaves are sufficiently developed to protect the branches. On removing the shade, lime-wash should be applied to the trunk ; this not only prevents sunburn, but also keeps away insects.

Summer pruning will probably be the best method of training trees, i.e. pinching back any superfluous or long-growing shoots in the spring and summer months, thus leaving little or no thick growth to be cut back in the autumn, which would otherwise tend to produce further heavy wood-growth at the expense of the fruit-bearing capabilities of the trees.

At the present time all European fruits are promising, with perhaps the exception of pears, which up to now have not given very satisfactory results. Experiments are now being tried and it is hoped that even this fruit will be induced to bear its luscious harvest.

Vines in many parts are doing very well, especially in the Kedong Valley, where vine-growing for the supply of table grapes might be pursued successfully.

Citrus fruits sent to London have been very favourably reported on and good paying prices have been offered to any grower who goes in for shipment.

For shipment to London, only first-class fruit must be sent; second or low grade stuff will only result in disappointment and loss. A little attention to thinning of fruit and manuring makes the difference between success and failure.

With regard to markets the farmer is in a very favourable position. For the small man, the local market holds out good inducement; for the commercial orchard, there is the possibility of much greater scope. Situated as we are in the Southern Hemisphere, we share with Australia, the Cape, and the Argentine, the whole world for a market at a time when other fruit is unprocurable. Australia is much handicapped by the long distance from the European Market; the Argentine, so far, has been a negligible quantity. The Cape holds out to us an example of what can be done in this line and from where we can obtain valuable information in the building up of the industry in this country.

The Union Castle Co., who have spared no pains or expense to bring up the shipping of fruit to the highest point of excellence, are prepared to open their cold storage for fruit shipments by the East Coast as soon as the supply should warrant it. Cairo, Cannes, the South and North-East of Europe have little chance of obtaining fruit in their off season. At the present time most of the Cape fruit is shipped to London and by far the largest proportion is consumed in England. The Continent has barely been touched, and holds out a pretty solid inducement, even to a rather sceptical farmer.

RUBBER.

There are indications that the rubber industry may become one of considerable importance to the Protectorate. Large plantations have been established by various companies in the coast belt and many thousands of Ceara trees have been planted.

Some of these estates have already commenced tapping a portion of the trees and the results so far obtained have been sufficiently encouraging to induce other companies to invest capital in the industry. Developments on a considerably increased scale are predicted when the plantations already established have reached the full tapping stage. The principal localities in which the rubber industry is developing at present are Malindi, Mombasa, Mazeras, Kibwezi, Mwatate, Witu, and the mouth of the Tana river. The industry is one which absorbs a considerable amount of labour and it would therefore not be advisable to pursue it without sufficient capital.

Ceara Rubber.—The soil and climate on the coast belt are apparently very suitable for the cultivation of this tree, and it is a species of rubber which requires all conditions to be favourable in order to produce satisfactory results. The variety usually grown here is the Manihot Glaziovii, a hardy tree which makes rapid growth in suitable soil of considerable depth.

Planting.—After the land has been thoroughly cleared, and as far as possible all stumps and roots removed, parallel lines, in which the trees are to be planted, are marked off by stakes. Holes are then dug at distances on some plantations 12 feet, and on others 16 feet, apart. Holes placed at distances 12 feet by 12 feet will give 300 trees, and at 16 feet by 16 feet 170 trees to the acre. In German East Africa the average distance is 10 feet by 10 feet, which allows 435 trees to the acre ; but other conditions are here taken into consideration. The size of the hole in British East Africa is usually 16 in. by 16 in., or 18 in. by 18 in. Plants may be either raised in nurseries from seed, or the rubber may be planted ' at stake,' that is, the seed placed directly in the holes in the plantation. The latter plan is the one principally adopted in German East Africa. The advantages of the former plan are that when reared in nurseries the young plants may be afforded greater protection during the early stages of growth and straighter trunks may be obtained.

Germination of the seed should take place in about three weeks, though this may be accelerated a few days by various methods such as steeping it in water, or placing it in the sun either between wet blankets or sheets of corrugated iron and moist soil. A sheltered position is always chosen for nurseries, and after the ground has been dug to a good depth it is laid out

in beds. The seeds are then sown in them from 6 to 8 inches apart, the ground being kept slightly moist. When the seed is planted out, in order that the influence of the sun's heat may



A RUBBER PLANTATION

have proper effect it should be covered only lightly (about three-quarters of an inch) with good soil, the ground being kept free from weeds till the plants come through. As with so many things, the best is in the long run the cheapest, and it is essential that good seed should be used ; this will germinate also in a larger

proportion than that of poorer quality. It should be bought therefore with a guarantee that it is procured from thoroughly mature latex-yielding trees. The seed is kept for a year or two after being gathered, in order that it may be effectively matured by being exposed to the air and sun.

Transplanting to the Plantation.—This should be done after the land has been well soaked by rain. The strongest plants are selected and may be planted out when about 25 inches high. Some planters recommend the stumping of young plants to a height of about 10 inches, but this cutting back would not appear to be necessary unless the stems suffer injury during their removal from the nursery bed. Only one growth at the top of the plant is allowed to develop, all other growth and leaves being removed. It is important to preserve as much as possible of the young roots when they are being lifted for transplanting, and in the prepared hole the plant is sunk a little deeper than it stood in the nursery bed. The soil is then filled in and pressed firmly down, leaving the main ground about two inches above the soil round the plant. The hollow thus formed will enable rain to be caught more readily. In a year after being planted out, the trees, under favourable conditions, may reach a height of from 8 to 10 feet with a circumference of 5 to 6 inches at about 2 feet from the ground.

Weeding.—A considerable amount of weeding is necessary until the trees have been two to three years in the ground, as the plants must be kept clean. This will necessitate going over the ground several times a year, the chief weeding season being from March to August. Where the ground is hilly and the soil not too plentiful the weeds may be collected in ridges along the slopes. This will help to prevent the rains washing too much of the soil away.

Tapping.—This may be begun when the tree is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 years old if the stems have reached a thickness of 3 inches in diameter at 4 feet above ground.

The system of tapping which seems most suited to the Protectorate is that known as the Lewa system introduced from German East Africa. As the latex does not run freely enough down the stem to enable it to be collected in liquid form, it is coagulated on the tree and taken off in balls or rollers. This coagulation is effected by coating over the part to be tapped with a solution of acetic or carbolic acid in the proportion of 2 parts acid

to 98 parts water. Slight incisions about 2 inches apart are then made on the tree with a sharp chisel-shaped knife, care being taken not to cut too deep or the tree may receive serious damage. As the latex oozes out, the acid solution causes it to coagulate and it is then rolled off. When about a pound has been collected in this way the rubber is worked out evenly on the roller; after this it is cut and comes off in sheet form. It is then placed in water in the shade, after which it undergoes a process of frequent rolling through a machine in order to press out the moisture and resin, a liberal supply of water being used so as to wash the rubber free of all impurities. Then comes the process of drying and smoking, care being taken that not too much heat is applied, which will render the rubber soft and sticky, thus making it of little value. If properly dried it should be ready for packing in about three weeks.[1]

Yield of Latex and Returns.—When the sun is directly striking the tree it does not yield its latex readily, and this is most freely given during the early morning and the evening. Bright moonlight is also a very favourable time for tapping. In 2½ years there should be a yield of about ¼ lb. per tree, and this amount will increase yearly till a pound per tree is obtained; when the mature stage is reached, usually from the fourth to fifth year. From older trees a much larger return is often obtained. A good deal of weight (30 to 40 per cent.) is lost during the stages of pressing and drying.

Cost of Preparing Land, Labour, etc.—The expenses connected with the growing of rubber will vary with the condition of the land to be cleared. Where the ground is fairly free from timber the following might be put down as average expenses:

Cost of clearing (native labour, etc.)	about	Rs.15	per acre
Holing	,,	,, 5	,, ,,
Rearing plants in nursery and planting out	,,	,, 15	,, ,,
Weeding and clearing for first 3 years	,,	,, 30	,, ,,
Sundries (filling in vacancies, etc.)	,,	,, 5	,, ,,
Total for planting, native labour, etc.		Rs. 70	,, ,,

[1] Those who are interested in rubber or likely to become planters will gain a very good idea of the various methods of tapping from a series of photographs to be seen in the museum of the Imperial Institute, Kensington.

The cost of collecting the rubber, marketing, and general management of the plantation, is stated to be a little less than R.1 per lb. On plantations on the coast belt it is found more satisfactory to pay for labour on the contract system. A day's work is reckoned by the collecting of a pound of moist rubber and anything over this is paid for at the rate of two cents per ounce.

That a considerable development of the industry in British East Africa may be anticipated is to be gathered from the remarks of the Director of Agriculture, who, in his last report, states:

'Amongst the rich plantation products for the growth of which our land is adapted, rubber is likely to take an important position. Next to copra the value of the rubber export is greater during the past year than any other agricultural or plantation product, and it must be understood that but few of our plantations have as yet reached the full tapping stage. The results obtained from consignments of ceara rubber exported have been very favourable and interest has been largely increased in the extension of land under cultivation. A number of companies have been formed during the year and there has been an inflow of capital for further development. When the land titles on the coast are settled it is anticipated that extensive areas will be put under ceara rubber. Other varieties of rubber trees are being experimented with; but it is premature as yet to publish details, the experiments not having been completed.'

COTTON.

The growing of cotton in the Protectorate has not yet developed to vie with its neighbour, Uganda, though it is confidently predicted that the industry will be an important one in the near future. Cotton is grown commercially in the Victoria Nyanza province and several localities on the coast belt, and it is now ascertained that much of the rich alluvial land adjoining the Juba and Tana rivers might under irrigation become valuable districts for the cultivation of cotton. The industry in British East Africa received a set-back owing to two consecutive seasons showing poor results, but during 1911 the exports showed a large increase over those of the previous year. Signs are not wanting of a revival on the coast belt where several English

companies have lately been expending capital on the development of properties for the growth of cotton on a large scale. A portion of a consignment of cotton from British East Africa realised 10*d.* per lb. on the Liverpool market, and experts declared this sample to be 'of very good body and staple and quite suitable to spinners of Egyptian cotton.' The following report of the Director of Agriculture will show clearly the present outlook for the industry in British East Africa:

'Compared with the sister Protectorate (Uganda) our output of cotton is very small, but the dry land conditions for the growth of the crop are, with the exception of small areas in our territory, altogether different. These areas comprise certain parts of the Victoria Nyanza Province and small extents of land on the coast, and endeavours are being made to push the development of the industry in them by the free issue of seed and by giving advice on the spot by itinerant instructors.

'The output this year has been practically double that of the previous year, but the dry land cotton areas are limited, and any great export of cotton from them must not be expected. On the other hand there are very extensive tracts of land along the banks of the Tana and Juba Rivers which with the expenditure of money on irrigation works might become little Egypts for cotton production.

'On one settlement on the banks of the Tana River some 504 acres were sown with Abassi and Affifi seed last season; the yield was 175,180 lb. of seed cotton, but this return was no criterion as to the producing power of the land as, owing to the reclamation work which had to be undertaken, some 150 acres were planted too late and gave but a meagre harvest. This season some 750 acres have been sown by the same planter with Matafiffi, Abassi, Nyassaland, Allen's Long Staple, Smooth Peruvian, Sunflower Long Staple, Black Rattler, St. Vincent Sea Island and Barbados Sea Island, not with the object of proving the suitability of cotton, as he is fully satisfied with the prospects in the Tana Valley, but rather to ascertain the most suitable and most profitable variety to grow.

'On the banks of the Juba experiments are being conducted, and here again it is a question of which variety will prove most suitable rather than a question whether the district is adapted for this branch of farming. In Egypt enormous sums of money have been expended in works on the Nile to put under irrigation

areas along the banks considered suitable for cotton culture. The money has been well invested and it is considered that any outlay in Jubaland on similar lines would be productive of good results. It is estimated that some 500,000 acres of land along the Southern bank of the Juba River could be put under irrigation, which under cotton should make an appreciable addition to the world's output.'

While the above remarks are not intended to embrace a description of Cotton Growing in Uganda, it is interesting to note the great success which has attended the development of the industry there. The industry is now firmly established among the natives and is developing rapidly as is shown by the official Crop Statistics quoted below (totals expressed in standard bales of 400 lb.):

1906	500 bales	1909	5,100 bales
1907	2000 ,,	1910	12,000 ,,
1908	4000 ,,	1911	18,000 ,,

Estimate for 1912—25,000 bales.

EAST AFRICA TIMBER.

Mr. D. E. Hutchins, late Inspector of Forests, reporting on British East Africa timber, says: There are, in round numbers, 2,000,000 acres of good timber forest in the British East Africa Protectorate. Of this, all but 6 per cent. is in the highlands, at an elevation of over 5,500 ft. It is entirely under Government control, and is free from destructive rights.

The good forest on the coast consists of small scattered areas of local importance only. Except in the south-east corner towards the German frontier, the coast area is too dry to carry first-class forest. There is little rubber, and this little is nearly all vine rubber. It is difficult to prevent the vines being destroyed in working the wild rubber of the forest. Although the southern coast of British East Africa is not an ideal rubber country, there seems considerable scope for private enterprise in the cultivation of suitable species. The northern coast is too dry for most commercial rubbers. The chief value of the coast forest lies in its Mangrove-bark and Sandal-wood (M. Hulm.)

Near the coast, and inland, there is a very large area of dry, thorny scrub forest, only fitted for firewood and fencing posts.

The highland forest is extra-tropical in character, and differs little from the forest growing at lower elevations in the Transvaal, Natal, and Cape Colony.

Under South African conditions, the highland timber forest of British East Africa would have an average of £10 per acre, and be worth some £20,000,000.

The highlands of British East Africa are better watered and more fertile than almost any part of South Africa, and it may be safely estimated that, if properly worked, the highland forest would have a value exceeding £10 per acre at no distant date.

The best native timbers of the Protectorate are yellow-wood for sleepers and house-building; cedar for sleepers, house-building; furniture, and lead pencils; camphor as a teak substitute; olive as a first-rate firewood, and a second-rate (but very durable) sleeper; iron-wood for house beams, sleepers, and furniture.

There are many hard woods suited to various uses, some of them of great beauty, strength, and size; two or three are very close-grained, and would make good box-wood substitutes.

Sawmills.

There are various good sawmills in the country, the chief being: The Equator Sawmills, Molo; Dr. Atkinson's Sawmills, Elburgon; Clutterbuck's Sawmills, Njoro; The British East Africa Sawmills, and The Premier Timber Company. The last two mentioned have their head offices at Nairobi.

COCOA-NUTS AND COPRA.

The growing of the cocoa-nut palm is carried on extensively on the coast belt. The tree is indigenous to East Africa and is chiefly valuable for the production of copra or the dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, from which oil is extracted and used in the manufacture of soap. From the fibrous outer husk of the nut, brushes, mats, and rope are made. The natives cultivate the tree also for the making of their alcoholic drink, known as 'Tembo,' which they extract from the flower-spikes before the formation of the young nuts. The plantations in the

hands of the Arabs and Swahilis have been much neglected since the abolition of slavery; and the poor cultivation as a result of this has allowed a pest in the form of the cocoa-nut beetle to cause considerable destruction of the palm-trees.

There is said to be no more certain crop than that from a well-cared-for plantation, in the Protectorate, and the growing of cocoa-nut palms should prove a safe investment to anyone settling on the coast. Capital is needed, however, as the trees take six or seven years before they reach maturity.

Settlers who do not acquire land of their own may rent cocoa-nut plantations from owners—such as The East African Estates Ltd.—at R.1 (1*s.* 4*d.*) per tree per year. The trees number usually seventy to the acre, so that this would mean a return of Rs.70 (£4 13*s.* 4*d.*) to the owner. The tenant would realise from Rs.135 to Rs.145 (£9 to £9 13*s.* 4*d.*) per acre; from this the expenses of rent, placing the nuts in the market, etc., would have to be deducted. As the distance between the trees is considerable, 'catch crops' may be grown continually and thus add materially to the returns.

The cost of planting has been estimated by the East African Estates as follows:

Clearing land	30*s.*	(Rs.22.50) per acre
Planting	10*s.*	(,, 7.50) ,,
Seed	4*s.* 6*d.*	(,, 3.36) ,,

The export industry appears to be chiefly governed by the prices prevailing for copra, and when during 1910 and 1911 there was a considerable rise in price the exports doubled in value.

The recent official returns state that 'there has been an appreciable increase in the exports of copra; after two lean years, the exportable surplus rose from 22,209 cwts., valued at £14,154 in 1909–10, to 36,879 cwts. valued at £30,608. The increase in quantity is 77 per cent., and in value one of 90 per cent., which means that the average price in 1910–11 hardened by 13 per cent. over the preceding year. The high price maintained has encouraged the natives to produce larger quantities for the market. Copra has steadily risen in price owing to the increasing demand for coco-butter, which is in great demand both in France and Austria and is served as a ration to the French Army. Another factor is the increasing demand for cocoa-nut

oil, for the manufacture of soaps. Marseilles, the principal port of destination, took 30,207 cwt. out of a total export of 36,879 cwt. The Coast is peculiarly suitable for the cultivation of the cocoa-nut palm, and the industry offers great possibilities for the future. The area under cultivation has steadily increased. There is a good opening for a coir-rope factory which could be worked conjointly with some other local industry.'

VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Besides the products which have been already dealt with in detail, there are a great number of others, many of which are cultivated as 'catch crops,' others being in more or less an experimental stage.

Maize.

There has recently been a large increase in the extent of land put under cultivation. Maize forms a great part of the natives' food and is grown extensively by them.

The distribution of better varieties of seed is greatly improving the native-grown cereal. In 1910 an export trade was started in the Highlands, and during 1911, 20,000 bags were sent to European markets where very satisfactory prices were obtained. At the coast the maize crop for 1911 was double that for 1910. From Malindi 800 tons were exported.

The high sea-freights at present, however, prevent the export trade from developing as rapidly as it might otherwise do.

Beans.

A number of varieties are largely grown both by natives and settlers. Experiments at the Government farms and elsewhere have resulted in proving the varieties known as the Rose Cocos and Canadian Wonders to be very suitable. Beans are very useful as 'catch crops,' and Rose Cocos beans have been successfully grown between sisal at Punda Milia for the first two years and have produced about a quarter of a ton per acre each season (two harvests in a year). These beans have realised about £7 per ton in Nairobi, the cost of production

being about £3 10s. per ton, including the cost of placing them on the market.

In Europe in the Marseilles and Hamburg markets the good prices of £11 to £11 15s. per ton have been obtained for Rose Cocos and Canadian Wonders. The Director of Agriculture states in his Annual Report: 'One great advantage of the bean crop over many others is that it is not susceptible to the attacks of insect pests, while fungoid diseases do little or no damage to it. Further, owing to the short-growing period and to the fact that it does not require a heavy rainfall, two harvests a year can be depended upon in many parts of the Protectorate.'

Tobacco.

That there is a future for this product as a promising and paying industry would seem more than probable. A coarse variety of the plant is grown almost everywhere by the natives for their own use.

In various places where the white settler has tried it, the plant has developed well, but so little has been done in the way of actual scientific culture, that it is not yet possible to give definite statistics. A tobacco expert has recently settled in British East Africa and no doubt cultivation of the plant will shortly be taken up seriously by various settlers. Tobacco has been grown by Messrs. Gailey and Roberts at the Red House Estate near Nairobi for the last five years, and by Messrs. Cooper and Reid, of Lumbwa, and has obtained a ready sale on the Nairobi market.

Linseed.

The possibilities of an extensive cultivation of linseed do not seem to be realised at present in the country. The prospects certainly look good. Ireland, till recently the great flax-producing country, is now tending more towards the development of dairy produce, etc., and the growing of potatoes for the London market. A special linseed expert has recently been introduced to British East Africa and the plant will probably soon meet with the attention it deserves. Some very fine crops are said to have been recently raised on the Uasin Gishu.

Potatoes.

This is one of the principal ordinary crops grown by settlers, and the soil is considered especially suitable. An export trade, however, has not yet been successfully established. Consignments have been sent to South Africa, India, and Egypt, but have shown signs of deterioration, the causes of which may



LINSEED

be traced either to the variety of potato at present planted, or possibly the difficulties presented by the packing, changes of temperature, etc., in transit. No doubt special wagons which could in some way be sheltered from the overheating power of the sun would help greatly towards the potatoes arriving in a better condition.

Several varieties of sweet potatoes are grown, generally by the natives, and to a considerable extent throughout the coast region. Most natives, and many Europeans, are partial to this cheaply grown and nutritious root.

Oil Seeds.

The country, particularly the coast belt, is rich in oil-seed plants. The chief plants from the seeds of which oil

is extracted are the *Castor Oil* (*Ricinus*), *Sem Sem* (*Sesamum*), *Ground Nut* (*Arachis*), and *Cotton* (*Gossypium*).

The Castor Oil is an indigenous plant and met with generally.

The price quoted for a sample forwarded to an Oil Manufacturing Company in Hull was at the rate of £8 5*s*. per ton, as compared with £9 per ton for Bombay Castor Oil seeds. It is especially suitable for native cultivation and an effort is being made to work up an export trade.

Sem Sem.—The Director of Agriculture reports: 'The exports of this oil-producing plant again show a marked increase over previous years. The main output is from the Victoria Nyanza Province. It is a crop of high monetary value per ton, and is therefore a more profitable crop to grow than maize and beans in those parts distant from the seaport where the higher railway rates have to be considered. It is a crop suitable for culture in the Lake belt, and the Provincial Commissioner and the District Commissioners are strongly advising the natives to extend their Sem Sem shambas (cultivations) in place of maize and sorghum (millet) and a quantity of improved seed has been imported and issued for sowing.'

Sansevieria Fibre.

This is an indigenous fibre. Considerable quantities of the plant are found, especially in the districts of the hot coast hinterland around Voi and Masongaleni. From the crushing factories established at these places several hundred tons of the fibre have been exported annually to Europe and America. Latterly, however, the difficulty in the collection of the wild plant has induced planters to devote their energies to cultivate Sisal instead.

Sugar Cane.

This plant is as yet grown only on a small scale. Though found in many districts of the highlands, the country most suitable for cultivation would be the rich alluvial lands around the Tana, Sabaki, and Juba rivers.

Mangrove Bark.

The tree from which this bark is obtained grows in great abundance along the coast. It is exported in considerable

quantities to Europe for tanning purposes. There is a large local trade in Mangrove Poles, known as borities, which are used for house building, etc.

Vegetables.

European vegetables of almost every description do exceedingly well in the highlands, and a flourishing trade is done in them by Indians in the Nairobi district. They can be grown under irrigation all the year round. At the coast they do not thrive as a rule; but during the rainy season several varieties grow well and are of good quality.

There are various other products grown to a certain extent, such as Barley, Manila hemp, Rice, Gum Copal, Millet, Capsicums, and Chillies, etc.

MINING.

Remarks on the Geological Structure and Mineralogical Conditions in British East Africa, referring also to the adjoining Districts of German East Africa as well as to Abyssinia for general information, and a short Extract from the Mining Law of British East Africa.

By Fred. Marquordt.

The geological conditions in British East Africa resemble very much those of German East Africa, especially as far as the coast belt and the boundary districts are concerned, where both strata as well as occurrence of minerals have much in common. Both these colonies have undoubtedly also much resemblance with South Africa in this respect.

In a relatively small coast-belt we find mainly layers of the Mesozoic Period, whereas the highlands ending in escarpments mostly consist of the oldest formations. The majority of the highlands are of a hilly and undulating character, partly covered with trees in park-like glades. Although now and then thick forests impede the work of the geological explorer on the surface, British East Africa as a whole may be regarded in this respect as a most favourable territory, and clear information may particularly be derived from the many rivers and streams cutting deep through the formations.

Characteristic of (British) East Africa are furthermore those

huge ditchlike areas, partly filled with water, which form lakes; frequently these districts are only enormous ravines through which small rivers are running. On the edges of these areas we find mountain ranges of young volcanic rocks as well as high (up to 9,000 feet) single volcanic mountains which are partly active volcanoes. The features of the surface formations of the old mountain ranges in the interior are mostly wiped out in consequence of the rather advanced disintegration. To the experienced prospector, however, sufficient points for his guidance remain to enable him to obtain information as to the local formations without very great difficulty. As is general in the eastern half of Africa, granite and gneiss rocks are prevalent, but in these districts also occur larger belts with old slate and shale formations, which are covered with huge beds in flat layers of sandstone, steep, and often coloured with iron and other metallic oxides. There are also found layers of younger slate and shale as well as quartzites. It is specially characteristic that all these formations strike mostly north-south.

The prospector who comes from South Africa with full knowledge of the formations prevailing there will find much likeness between the Swazi and Barbarton formations in South Africa, and the formation in the district stretching from Ikoma along the eastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza as far as the Kavirondo gulf. In the territory south of the above, beyond Muanza and in the neighbourhood of Usongo and Tabora, formations like the Witwatersrand series will be found consisting of the so-called Cape system, which is a reddish quartzitic flat-dipping sandstone alternating with conglomerates. The two formations just mentioned often show the features of the 'Cambrian,' and in both are found, apart from mica-schist and phyllits, beds of porphyrite and amphibolite.

In the two aforesaid belts will be met with diorite and diabas deposits, through which are running numerous, but irregular, quartz and quartzite reefs. Flat dipping beds of reddish quartzitic sandstone, to which belong the Lydenburg and Black-reef formations in the Transvaal, have been located near Ikoma and west of the Simiyu river, on the German East African boundary. One will meet with these latter two formations also in the Central African old slate formations. In contradistinction to the latter mentioned formations the Witwatersrand formations referred to above are dipping pretty vertically. The writer of this has examined such quartz and quartzite reefs east of the Victoria Nyanza. All these reefs carried gold, but there were no paying quantities located to a depth of thirty feet. These reefs may undoubtedly be called pocket reefs on their surface. Some assays yielded up to 19½ oz., but the average obtained from 150 carefully selected samples did

not amount to more than 2 to 3 dwt. It is, of course, not impossible that the gold deposits may be more regular and richer farther below; however, as long as capitalists do not make up their mind to explore these regions by systematic prospecting, boring, etc., nothing definite can be said concerning this. It is to be hoped that capitalists may one day be found who are willing to open up these doubtless metalliferous regions. Up to the present British East Africa has in this regard been badly neglected, and also the old Mining Law—which, as will be seen below, has now been replaced a year ago by a more practical one both in the interest of the prospector and the capitalist—may be blamed to a great extent for British East Africa being geologically and mineralogically so little explored up to the present time. The handful of prospectors who have up to now been working in British East Africa, mostly without adequate equipment, and for the greater part without proper knowledge, have naturally not been able to throw much light on these matters, and we must leave it to the future—let us hope the near future—to decide what value British East Africa really has in this regard.

Alluvial gold has been located near Lake Rudolf and farther north, as also *Reef Gold* in Abyssinia as far as the Blue Nile. In Abyssinia occur also rich alluvial deposits, which are, however, still inaccessible to the prospector, as the Abyssinian Government exploit these deposits themselves. Generally speaking, it may be pointed out here that the prospector has nothing to hope for in Abyssinia for the present, as no mining law exists, nor any other guarantees are obtainable from the Government to sufficiently vouchsafe the possession of any valuable mining properties. These Abyssinian areas will show one day rich finds, once a reliable Government has been established in the country.

Silver Ore samples alleged to come from the eastern regions of the Victoria Nyanza, with its slate formations, were very rich in silver. This ore is further said to have been located south-west of the region just mentioned and also near the north-eastern shores of the Lake Tanganyika.

Copper has in British East Africa been located near Tsavo, as well as in other places, but up to now not in paying quantities.

Tin will undoubtedly also be found one day in the huge granite regions of the colony.

Iron Ore.—Extensive deposits—partly rich—are to be met with at different places of the colony and will, once the railway has sent out more branches and coal has been found, represent a considerable part of the value of the mineral wealth in the colony.

Graphite has been met with in the coast belt and also near the Victoria Nyanza. The deposits known are not extensive, and the graphite being mixed with quartz and clay is not fit for use.

Precious Stones.—It is most probable that in the extensive gneiss-regions through which run many mica-slate, clay-slate, and other pegmatite-lodes, precious stones may be found. There has been a rumour of beautiful blue sapphires having already been discovered in the colony. It is certain that small white sapphires and common corundum have been found, as well as garnets, which are, however, not so large and not of such beautiful quality as those obtained at ' Luisenfelde ' in German East Africa called Almadine (Cape Rubies). That diamonds will ever be discovered is at least very doubtful, although several prospectors allege to have come across formations with indications of diamonds.

The writer of this has himself seen in British East Africa deposits which carry garnets, agates, jasper, and pebbles. The latter are well-known and characteristic of South Africa on account of their parallel-rings, etc. Nothing is known as yet about real ' yellow ground,' in which it was hoped to find ' chimneys,' as at Kimberley. Some years ago there was a ' diamond rush ' at Nairobi, which, however, turned out to be a ' bluff ' for business purposes. Amethyst, though of inferior quality, occurs near the eastern shores of the Victoria Nyanza on British territory, as well as in German East Africa on the southern shores of the Lake, in the Muhu District.

Soda.—Very extensive and rich deposits have been located in British East Africa, Lake Magadi, and in German East Africa, Natron See (Soda Lake). Important soda deposits have furthermore been met with in the north of the colony.

Coal.—True Coal has not been discovered up to now so far as is publicly known, but rumours have for some time been current that in the near future coal would be put on the market in British East Africa.

Oil.—There are also several indications of Mineral Oil (Petrol) in the colony.

Lignite (Brown Coal) has been located in various places in the coast belt as well as in the neighbourhood of the Uganda Railway. If we now consider the foregoing well, not forgetting that practically nothing has so far been done for the discovery of minerals in British East Africa, we must undoubtedly come to the conclusion that there is every prospect of rich treasures being discovered and opened up in the future.

Going by the aforesaid, the following districts may be regarded as offering the best prospects for the prospector: The whole of the western half of the colony from the German East African boundary up to the Abyssinian boundary for gold and silver. In the extensive granite massives, copper, tin, and wolfram may be successfully prospected. As to graphite, asbestos and precious stones the crystallinic belt offers more chances, which is situate

in the eastern half of the colony, notably in the north-east, in Somaliland.

More than three-quarters of the colony is situated in the typical, healthy, and sunny highland climate for which British East Africa is now famous. Malaria practically only occurs in the low coast belt and in some swampy regions, and the hardy prospector has even here nothing to fear if, prophylactically, taking quinine and the usual simple precautions. Especially all excesses should be carefully avoided as far as possible. Water is plentiful nearly everywhere, as well as game and fuel. Provisions may be obtained in the country and are not expensive. The whole outfit necessary, a few instruments perhaps excepted, may be cheaply obtained in the colony to suit the purpose. In the not too distant future, there will also be an opportunity of having assays made in the country. The labour conditions are favourable, and labourers and porters not expensive. Means for transport such as carts, wagons, trek-oxen, beasts of burden, horses or mules for riding, etc., may also be obtained in the country. Persons desirous of undertaking a prospecting expedition should, however, not do so with less than £250 to £300 at their disposal.

NOTES FROM THE MINING LAW IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

The head of the Mining Department is the Mining Commissioner in Nairobi, but he may appoint other officers as he finds it necessary in Nairobi or in any other district. Prospecting in closed districts is only permitted with a special licence from the proper authority. Any European of, or over the age of, sixteen, upon payment of a sum of five rupees (6*s*. 8*d*.), can apply for a ' prospecting licence.' This licence is not transferable. A prospecting licence may be renewed at any time during its currency. Every renewal shall be in force for one year from the expiration of the licence renewed.

A prospecting licence shall, in the first instance, authorise the holder to prospect for any gold, precious stones, mineral, coal or oil the property of the crown, and to peg out such claims as are hereafter specified.

No person shall, at the same time, own more than one claim by virtue of the same prospecting licence; but any prospector may hold any number of prospecting licences and for each prospecting licence so held by him he may own one claim, provided that no person shall hold more than one alluvial, or placer gold, or precious stone claim; provided, further, that nothing in this subsection contained shall be deemed to prohibit a discoverer of gold, precious stones, minerals, coal or oil from holding the prescribed number of reward claims by virtue of one prospecting licence.

The pegging out of any claim shall be invalid unless done by, or in the presence of, the person who intends to register the claim in his own name.

The pegging out of any claim shall be invalid if done between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.

A prospecting licence shall not authorise a person who is not a British subject to peg out an oil claim.

A prospecting licence shall authorise the holder to one claim of the kind following :

(*a*) A gold claim, reef or banket.
(*b*) A gold or precious stone claim, alluvial or placer.
(*c*) A precious stone claim, other than alluvial.
(*d*) A mineral claim.
(*e*) A coal claim.
(*f*) An oil claim if he is a British subject.

The size of the claims shall not exceed the following dimensions :

(*a*) A gold claim, reef or banket, 300 feet in length along the supposed line of the reef or banket and 600 feet in width.
(*b*) A gold or precious stone claim, alluvial or placer, 100 feet by 100 feet.
(*c*) A precious stone claim, other than alluvial, twenty acres.
(*d*) A mineral claim, forty acres.
(*e*) A coal claim, six hundred and forty acres.

The shape of a claim shall be, as nearly as circumstances permit, that of a rectangular parallelogram, the length of the longer side shall not exceed twice the length of the shorter side.

The prospector pegging out a claim shall erect at the point of discovery a post not less than three inches in, and four feet above the ground, with an inscription as prescribed by the mining law.

The prospector must register his claim within thirty days, or within such time as the Commissioner of Mines may allow, at the office of the Mining or the Provincial Commissioner. The prospecting licence must be produced. The neglect of this registration will forfeit the claim.

If no prospecting work is done in the manner the mining law demands, the claim is liable to forfeiture. The Commissioner may demand that the owner of a claim take out a mining lease within a certain time.

Mining leases may be granted by the Governor to the owner as follows :

(1) *Lease for gold or precious stones* not exceeding twenty acres and for any term not exceeding forty-two years, at a mining rent of one rupee per acre, payable in advance. Any number of gold or precious stone leases may be held by one person.

(2) *Mineral lease* not exceeding forty acres and not exceeding forty-two years for an annual rent of one rupee per acre, payable in advance. Any number of mineral leases may be held by one person.

(3) *Coal or Oil lease* for a claim not exceeding 640 acres and for a term not exceeding forty-two years. The Governor may prescribe the number of coal or oil leases which may be held by one person.

Every lease for mineral oil shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

For all other information and particulars it must be referred to the mining law, published in the *Official Gazette* of the British East Africa Protectorate, dated February 19, 1912.

SOME HINTS TO WOULD-BE SETTLERS.

By J. K. Hill.

(The following article is reproduced from the *Agricultural Journal* of British East Africa, by kind permission of the Director of Agriculture.)

The following hints are for those who have come to British East Africa for the purpose and with the intention of farming.

In a country of such wide and varying possibilities it is extremely difficult to determine the nature of the industry to which he may turn his capital and labour to the best account. More especially is this so when he comes with an open mind and little previous knowledge of any of the various branches of the farming industry. As he tours round the country seeking for information he meets coffee planters, wattle growers, cattle and sheep farmers, wheat, sisal and ramie growers, and it is only natural that he should find each an enthusiast on the special line marked out. Thus after his visit to the coffee plantations he leaves with the firm conviction that coffee, and only coffee, is the direct road leading to fortune, but before settling down he will just go round to see what other misguided settlers are doing.

In due course he investigates the various industries and by the time he gets to sheep he has forgotten all about the coffee, and finally goes whole hog for ramie or any other old thing which he happens to strike last.

In choosing land a newcomer is in a maze of uncertainty;

each district visited appearing to him as being better than that previously seen. Now, the moral of all this is don't be in too great a hurry. Select two or three of the several industries which may appeal to you as favouring your inclinations, and go through each one carefully, estimating the cost and capital required to command success and in accordance with your means, then proceed to obtain the land suitable for your purpose. If the necessary capital is available it is infinitely the better policy to purchase a farm within a reasonable distance of the railway rather than to go farther afield for cheaper land or even that given out under allotment by Government when far from communications or markets. The expenditure entailed in transport of building material and necessaries to start a farm a long distance from the railway is far greater than a novice anticipates, and many months pass before actual work can commence.

Having been allotted or having purchased a farm it will then be greatly to the advantage of a newcomer to go for at least six months to some leading man who has established the industry which he proposes to take up. No matter what previous farming knowledge he may have, he will be all at sea regarding methods applicable to this country, the labour difficulty with the natives and their language all combining to make an up-hill business at the outset. Notwithstanding the above remarks a knowledge of English farming would greatly help young settlers.

Stock-farming in all its branches is rapidly developing into a highly profitable proposition, but it must be remembered that it is somewhat costly to stock a farm, and less than £3,000 clear for the purchase and accommodation of stock is of very little practical use as a business concern. To command success in sheep farming it is essential to learn the methods adaptable to the country. In cattle also it is of the first importance to become familiar with the native animals, otherwise all kinds of useless stock will be purchased, and it is even advisable to obtain the assistance of a reliable man when first buying a breeding bird. A man with limited knowledge of stock would probably do better with cattle than sheep, as the latter requires knowledge of a more specialised character.

On the one hand coffee and kindred industries are carried on somewhat more by rule of thumb, and the assimilation of the experience of others goes far towards assistance on the right road, and one is not so much at the mercy of the vagaries of

nature in breeding and diseases as when dealing with live stock. On the other hand a plantation or crops of any kind are largely at the mercy of the elements and insect pests which only to a very small extent affect the stock-raiser. The question therefore of risks when launching out with capital is equalised, although it will be found that exponents of the stock-raising and planting industries will respectively enlarge on the risks of the other man's business.

In a new country it is a questionable policy to have all your eggs in one basket, and so far as possible it is well to embrace industries of a kindred nature. Thus dairying goes hand in hand with pig feeding, and agriculture can be carried on to advantage in connection with both. The raising of an improved herd of cattle is a profitable industry in itself, yet in connection with dairying it can be made doubly so if only due regard and care be taken of the progeny, which are too often overlooked. Land which is suitable for cattle is practically always equally suitable for agriculture, but the same cannot be said of sheep country, though the latter can be accepted as good pasturage for cattle in conjunction; in fact to command success with sheep, cattle are necessary to keep down the grazing.

It will be seen therefore how important it is to have a general knowledge of farming in all its branches in order to reap the full benefit from a country so full of possibilities, and it speaks wonderfully well for our youngest colony that men claiming none of the essentials to command success should have surprised even old hands at the game in the measure of success they have realised.

THE GOVERNMENT STOCK FARM, MORENDAT, NAIVASHA.

This institution was established by Government in 1903, and is situate in one of the most favourable tracts of the great Rift Valley, a country peculiarly favourable for stock farming, more especially for sheep. The farm consists of about 2,500 acres of fine grazing land, of Indian Dub grass variety, yielding a luxuriant feed for stock and making excellent hay. The pasture retains its nutritive qualities even when dry and parched, and



GOVERNMENT FARM AT NAIVASHA

springs up quickly after rain. The farm is finely watered by means of the Morendat river, which traverses its extent.

The object of its establishment was to provide a means of experimental cattle and sheep farming in order to test the relative advantages of the different thoroughbred strains, both pure and graded, to the native varieties. Its work and results, though far from complete, yet have already accomplished a great practical service to the settlers and the country. As in the case of all new colonies, difficulties were encountered and had to be overcome in the direction of proving the best strain suitable to local conditions. By the grading up of native sheep and cattle from pure-bred sires a basis to the country's prosperity has been secured. It were difficult and almost prohibitive for each individual settler to undertake his own importations and experiments. These have been undertaken by Government for common use and information, and by means of the Government Farm the stock farmers have had available both pure-bred and high-grade stock from which their own herds have been improved. An annual stock sale is held at Naivasha for this purpose, to which centre most of the stockowners repair and purchase their pure-bred and grade bulls and rams, cows and ewes, as the extent of their purses may permit. A few enterprising and well-to-do owners also import stock themselves, and the produce of these privately-owned animals are generally offered for sale on the same occasion, and also at other places from time to time.

The good, nay wonderful, results of crossing the native stock with pure-bred strains have long ere this proved an established success. Grade stock at Government Farm are seen contrasted with the pure-bred, and the difference in size and quality often demands the knowledge of an expert to indicate.

Several breeds of cattle are established, such as Ayrshire, Hereford, Friesland, Shorthorn, and Guernsey, and grades of each of these classes. The animals are partly fed and partly allowed to run, though the aim in the greater number of cases is to make them depend on the native grazing, which is in accordance with the conditions reigning on the stock farms of the country. The aim of the present management is to leave all animals in the open (cattle and sheep) day and night. Of these breeds, and the relative adaptiveness of each, a great deal may be said; but generally speaking, all these breeds have been successfully

established, pure and graded, though some are better noted for beef than milking—some are better suited to one pasture and others to a different pasture. The opinion among stockowners is far from unanimous, while at the Government Farm it has been found that the quality of resisting disease is not always the same with each of the pure-bred strains. But it may be said that all have proved themselves really adaptable.

Among sheep, Merino, Shropshire, Lincolns, Suffolk, and Welsh Kerrys have all been experimented with. According to the latest Government Report the grades which appear to do well and mature quickly are the Native-Shropshire-Merino and Native-Suffolk-Merino; also Native-Suffolk-Shropshire. But the same may be said of the sheep as of the cattle. Each of these strains become freely established and thrive, though the relative adaptiveness is largely a question of opinion. The manager, Mr. McGregor, in his latest report, does not speak very favourably of the Welsh-Kerry-Hill crosses. Under the able management of Mr. McGregor the farm is in a prosperous condition, and for the relative value of the above-mentioned crosses in sheep or cattle much information may be obtained from him or from the Director of Agriculture, whose wishes are to assist the stock-farmer in every way.

KABETE FARM.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

This farm comprises some 1,250 acres, of which about 200 acres, near the railway siding, are fenced off and paddocked, containing a stone laboratory, with numerous other buildings for the purposes of veterinary research and serum making, etc. A mile from the laboratory are situated the farm buildings and, approximately, 250 acres of land under various crops.

There are two streams: the smaller practically divides the farm in two, and the larger has been dammed up two miles from the boundary in the native Reserve. From this a water furrow has been taken out which presses through on to the lower farms. With a greater supply of funds, no doubt more attention would be paid to the effect of irrigation on various crops, as in every country where an unlimited water supply has been controllable the increase in the returns has been enormous.

To-day a far larger sum of money is really required for experimental purposes, and a far larger staff to cope with ever-increasing demands. It is to be hoped, now that certain districts of British East Africa have been proved successful for various cereals and products, the Home Government may see their way to assist still further this enterprise so that progress may become even more rapid.

The Homestead is about seven miles from Nairobi by road and accessible by rail. The road is a good wide one with various crops on each side to cheer the eye. All the land is laid out methodically and records are kept of the dates of planting, cropping, manuring, and results. Details of these are published in the Annual Report and should be of immense value to Settlers and assist them in their choice of what crops to grow and the probable returns therefrom.

Seeds from all parts of the world will eventually be tested, and acclimatised seed sold to Settlers. This in itself would warrant the expenditure. The Manager, Mr. Johnston, spent his last vacation visiting different parts of America and arranging for seeds of every description to be sent over. From actually seeing things for himself he has been able to acquire knowledge which no amount of book-work could give; and he will, therefore, be in a sound position to compare the results he obtains—results that are bound to be of inestimable service to the Settler.

The farm is well equipped with the necessary implements —a most important factor—and though, no doubt, there is a good deal in the old saying that bad workmen complain of their tools, to do real justice to the land to-day the tools should be the best obtainable.

The attention of cereal growers might be drawn to a thrasher recently imported costing £50 f.o.b., and a standing engine of 4 h.p., £75 f.o.b. It would be a very useful machine to growers of three or four hundred acres, especially for hilly districts, as it is very compact and easily moved. It is made by Barclay Ross & Tongh (England).

The Director of Agriculture is gradually enlarging his staff to cope with requirements seemingly without number. Students to-day receive instruction here and are in the enviable position of having this excellent opportunity of studying the country at what might be termed national expense.

There is a reformatory for natives situated on the farm. Here first offenders and other delinquents are taught to be of use to themselves and later, perhaps, to their masters.

A wired-in cage near the Sub-Manager's house is the wheat fertilising and hybridising house in charge of Mr. Evans. Here experiments are carried on in fertilising and hybridising and the study of Mendelism, or the application of Mendel's principles of heredity to wheat growing—a subject which may be considered as fascinating a one as could be wished for. Similar experiments are being carried out at Nairobi, Fort Hall, Njoro, and Lumbwa. The minutest details are recorded and the slightest variations noted of each species, parent, and the hybridised results. Some of the latter give great promise of supplying the requirements of this country in flour, if not possibly a big export trade later. There is no pampering allowed, stem-rusted wheat growing alongside a brother without the least sign of it. Some of the results of hybridising make one realise the enormous field which still remains to be opened up.

Leaving aside the products most before the public eye, attention might be drawn to some results from those less known in this country.

Fruits, Citrus Family.—All do well, oranges, mandarins, lemons, citron of commerce, limes, and grape fruit. Though the South African varieties of grape-fruit seem undoubtedly the best, a few from Australia are very promising. Marsh's and Triumph are the two varieties mostly grown and are doing very well. Marsh's is a seedless variety which carries better and will, therefore, demand later a higher price. Whereas the East Indian and American varieties are better known on the London Market, the British East Africa fruit would arrive in London during the 'off' season when other stocks are low and thus meet with a ready demand (see chapter on fruit-growing). Irrigation is, of course, essential in order to obtain the best results from the citrus family. With regard to deciduous trees they are all doing well, with the exception of the pear and imported peaches. Of the latter, the variety *Pallas*, a Chinese peach, procured from Potchefstroom, South Africa, is so far the best seen in British East Africa. It fruits very early and has by far the best flavour.

Apricots and *Japanese plums* do very well, the latter fruiting very early and heavily.



Photo EXPERIMENTAL NURSERY, GOVERNMENT FARM, KABETE *R. J. Stordy*

Apples.—Some varieties of apples show excellent results, and though the crops are not as large as those in the best apple-growing countries, the first Settler to start grafting and budding locally should now procure good returns. The following varieties will probably prove the best: Syke House Russet, Yellow Newton Pippin, Verseld's (bear very early), Northern Spy, Openimure, Reinette de Canada, Ribston Pippin, Cox's Orange Pippin, Blenheim Orange, Wolsey.

Vines.—Some planted in 1909 and originally from Algeria prove the suitability of the soil and outpace those imported from South Africa. Some nice bunches were seen, and were well forward. Vines so far have been proved to grow best down the Kedong Valley.

Rose Cocos beans show a profit of approximately £3 per acre, which is worth considering.

Barley.—Though no great results are to be seen here as yet, it is a cereal not to be neglected. A crop harvested in September 1910 yielded 1,522 lb. per acre.

Broomcorn.—There is always a market for an unlimited quantity. Several new varieties from America are to be tried shortly. The present results are very promising, according to the Agricultural Department's report. From a certain crop a yield was obtained of 248½ lb. of seed per acre, as well as 275 lb. of brooms. These brooms are used for the manufacture of the ordinary brooms of commerce. A good crop may be obtained in a moderately wet season, and for manufacturing purposes the brooms are worth, at least, 12 cents per lb.

Salt Bush, *Lucerne*, and *Kikuyu Couches* are well worth the attention of stockmen.

Carob Beans.—The trees of this variety of bean are exceedingly healthy and are in fruit at the Roman Catholic Mission near Nairobi. The beans are small at present. This may be considered another product fetching good prices, and for which there is a great demand.

Ramie.—Seeing that the difficulty of handling the fibre, which stopped large areas from being planted, has been overcome, and comparing the growth in this country with illustrations appearing in an American magazine, it is calculated that British East Africa can produce just as good a fibre as elsewhere: there is an increasing demand for it.

Gramm.—Indian and French varieties. The latter bears a

much heavier crop. It is used in India for horse feed and the natives eat the fruit. Local bazaar rates vary from Rs.3 to Rs.7 a load, and India is prepared to import a great quantity. The price is high because so little is grown, and it will therefore tend to decrease with a corresponding increase in production.

Mangel-Wurzel.—Ninety-five tons per acre have been obtained. This root would seem well worth growing now that blood-stock is coming in, which should open up a market for a limited quantity at all events, and certainly if dairy farmers once realised the increase there would be in the milk flow from this feed, particularly in dry seasons.

Swedes.—Twenty-five tons per acre is worthy of attention. When boiled, swedes make an excellent pig feed, though dairymen should use them sparingly, as the milk is liable to become tainted.

Sugar Beet.—Eighteen tons per acre (unmanured). With sugar at present prices it looks a feasible proposition if the bounty does not affect British East Africa.

Linseed for seed and flax. The Russian variety for flax seems to do best. The retting can now be done with alkali and in a few hours. Some grown at Mr. Scott's farm, Lamoru, a few years ago was favourably reported on. Though harvested at the wrong time, and after treatment which was none of the best, it was quoted at £18 to £20 a ton. The usual length of the fibre is 3 ft. That at Limoru was 4 ft. 6 in. and over. The variety Petro Bjitsky has been quoted at £51 to £51 10*s.* a ton. Settlers would do well to give this product more serious consideration. It should be a valuable crop. It is growing successfully at Uasin Gishu.

Tobacco is now being given serious attention. Seed-beds were just being covered with brushwood, which is burnt to sterilise the soil and more particularly to destroy the cut-worm. When the latter is noticed it can be obliterated easily, but it is capable of causing heavy losses.

Stock.—All stock was looking in a very fit condition. Three Clydesdales originally imported from Australia were a pleasure to see. There were some very fine Poll bulls and cows, and a young bull recovering from East Coast fever should prove a most valuable beast. A young eland was noticed, born on the farm. There is no doubt that this species of game can be domesticated and be of considerable use to the Settler as a harness animal.

VETERINARY PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Pathological Laboratory of the Veterinary Department is situated at Kabete, about seven miles west of Nairobi, with which it is in telephonic communication. Its position on the Uganda Railway at Mile 333·11 is convenient for interested stockowners, and facilitates the despatch of sera and other products.

The main building is of stone, is in the old Dutch style, and contains two large microscopical rooms, allowing the working of four microscopes; also sterilising and incubator rooms, and the necessary library, office, and record accommodation.

The out-buildings are at present of a temporary character, but are gradually being replaced by more permanent structures, which will not only add to the comfort of the animals under observation, but will be on every score more sanitary.

Accommodation for the staff is provided by three houses, and more are in course of erection.

This Institution was commenced in 1910, and is designed to assist the Veterinary Department in the control of known diseases of stock, and in the investigation of new problems. Upwards of 500 head of stock—mules, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs—are under observation there, the chief conditions now studied being rinderpest, East Coast fever, swine fever, 'gastro-enteritis,' some diseases of sheep, and the deadly 'tsetse fly' disease.

The first-named is now happily almost confined to Uganda and the adjoining native territories, for the cleansing of which and the safeguarding of the settled areas about 3,000 doses of serum are manufactured weekly.

Considerable strides have been made in the knowledge of East Coast fever and swine fever, for which it is hoped a means of prevention may soon be found.

The 'tsetse fly' disease occurs only in the coast belt, and efforts are being made to obtain such knowledge as will prevent its subsequent extension elsewhere. Vaccines against such diseases as 'blue-tongue' and 'black-quarter' are prepared, and other diseases are yielding to similar lines of treatment, and the Veterinary Pathologist is optimistic that nearly all the known

diseases of stock in East Africa will eventually give way to science.

A large amount of routine work falls upon the laboratory. During the present year stock-owners and veterinary officers sent in over 3,000 slides of blood and organs of sick animals for examination. Unfortunately all diseases cannot be diagnosed by the microscope, but the results in such cases as can be detected by the agency of this instrument have added greatly to the knowledge about the distribution of various diseases, and have afforded owners information as to the exact disease from which their animals are suffering, thus enabling a precise line of treatment to be adopted.

The services of this Institution are entirely free to all Settlers, who are encouraged to submit material for examination and study, and otherwise make use of its facilities as much as possible.

The Staff consists of six Europeans, and the annual cost to Government exceeds £2,500.

NATIVE LABOUR.

Skilled native labourers are practically at the present time non-existent and their place is taken by the Indian artisan. The ordinary native labourer can with patience be taught ploughing and working with wagons and oxen, and this may now be seen in many parts of the country. The main sources from which the agricultural and pastoral farmers, also the planter and contractor, draw their unskilled labourers are from the Nyanza, Kenia, and Fort Hall provinces. As in some parts the country is uninhabited by natives, labourers are therefore recruited either personally by the employer or through labour agents. Or, as is generally the case in the highlands, especially where no natives exist, numbers of labourers travel through the country seeking work; and in most cases an ample supply is secured from this source. Many natives now travel on foot from the Fort Hall province unrecruited to work on the Coast Plantations, where they thrive and prove fair workers.

Special reduced fares are allowed by the Uganda Railway for gangs of ten or more labourers going to and from work.

The Master and Servants' Ordinance, 1910, controls the relations between employers and their native employés. Under the ordinance, contracts of service may be made. No contract unless executed before the Administrative Official is valid for more than one month. The fee is 50 cents. Every employer should be conversant with this ordinance.

The supply of labour is variable, as the natives return to the villages to harvest their crops and at such times shortages in labour have been experienced. All labour is voluntary. Piece-work is beginning to be understood and its advantages recognised.

In the highlands it is not improbable that in many districts the solving of the labour question will be obtained by the Settler allowing the labourer and his family to live permanently on his farm, so long as the native can and will give a sufficiency in his labour to satisfy the employer. Speaking generally, if the native be properly treated there is not much difficulty in obtaining a plentiful supply in the highlands; and gradually with time, as the native comes in contact with civilisation and his wants increase, there should be an ample supply of labour for both the highlands and lowlands of East Africa, and no shortages of labour should be experienced in spite of most of the Native Reserves containing a very large amount of untilled and unused land.

A rough comparison with the labour figures of South Africa will render the position clearer to the would-be emigrant.

The Union of South Africa (viz., Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal) is a country far larger than that inhabitable by whites in East Africa. Roughly, in the former, there are 1,250,000 whites and 4,500,000 natives as against 3,500 whites and about 4,000,000 natives in East Africa. If there is a sufficiency of native labour with this proportion of white and black in South Africa, it seems unreasonable to suppose that with favourable conditions there should be a shortage in this country.

The monthly wages of up-country natives are approximately as follows:

1. If employed near their own homes, Rs.3 and food.
2. If employed at some distance from their homes but in a similar climate, Rs.4 to 6 and food.
3. If employed between Nairobi and Mombasa, Rs.6 and food.

4. If employed on Coast Plantations, Rs.6 to 8 and food.

Food as a rule costs from Rs.2 to 4 per month per boy.

The Swahili of the Coast and the Wanyamwezi, who are found in small numbers all through the country, command a higher wage, usually Rs.10 and food.

BIG-GAME SHOOTING.

SAFARIS.[1]

By R. J. Cunninghame.

In the limited space at my disposal it cannot be hoped that anything approaching complete information is to be expected regarding the multifarious matters which have to be combined in order to place before the intending settler, tourist, traveller, or sportsman, the best and most up-to-date counsel and advice. A considerable portion of the 'masses' talk of Africa as a country teeming with lions, tigers, and big snakes. The large majority connect it with dangerous natives and vast malaria-infected areas, while very few indeed who have not visited British East Africa form a correct estimate of its climate, resources, productiveness, and the great variety of fauna which induces so many sportsmen to visit this colony with the object of sport and adventure.

The reader has only to peruse the chapter on 'Game Regulations' in order to convince himself that British East Africa holds the premier position in the quantity and variety of wild animals which can be shot, under the most comfortable conditions and within easy reach, by the most modern means of communication.

Shooting Districts.

With a progressive Colony, expansion in unlooked-for directions is certain to occur, and in some respects the areas about to be mentioned may suffer from the march of civilisation or native encroachment; but at the present time, probably

[1] A local native (Kiswahili) word, denoting a journey undertaken for any purpose, either shooting, trading, or marching with a caravan.

for some two or three years, the following may be regarded as substantially correct.

Thika-Tana district.—From Nairobi proceed to Chania bridge (2½ days) and follow the Thika river down on the north bank



A SETTLER'S 'BAG'

to its junction with the Tana river. Cross wherever desired, which is easily accomplished in the dry season (as to dry season, see 'Rain and Temperature' chapter), but very difficult during the rains. The distance from Chania bridge to junction of Thika Tana river is only about three days' march, but lying to the west of the range are the Ithanga hills, where a considerable variety of game may be obtained. On both banks of the Thika river an excellent bag may be made comprising species which

will be shortly enumerated. I should strongly advise anyone taking this trip to cross the Thika at any convenient spot and proceed along the South bank of the Tana river as far as a point called Seven Forks (see *map*). This particular region is not largely frequented by sportsmen, hence better heads may be obtained in that locality, though the variety of game differs but little from that found on the Thika river. During the rainy season hunting may be undertaken at two or three days' distance from the Tana, but during the dry season game congregates along its bank. Shooting from Chania bridge to the Seven Forks on the Tana may quite well occupy the sportsman one month, though the total distance in marching is only about ten days, that is, three days from Chania to junction of Thika Tana rivers, and seven days from there to Seven Forks. During the rainy season it will be found impossible to cross the Tana river at any point unless a collapsible boat be carried, and even then some considerable risk will be experienced. Therefore, when a sufficient amount ot time has been expended in the Tana locality it is advisable to proceed along the North bank of the Tana to the Government station of Fort Hall; distance, say, nine days from Seven Forks. During this march a fair amount of shooting may be obtained between the junction of Thika Tana and Fort Hall. The list of game likely to be obtained over this route is buffalo in the Ithanga hills and on the west bank of Tana river, rhinoceros very plentiful, hippopotamus in Thika and Tana, eland, common zebra, waterbuck (ellipsiprimnus), roan antelope in the Ithanga hills, Coke's hartbeest (commonly termed kongoni), impala, possibly wildebeest, some duiker and dikdik, oribi, klipspringer, reedbuck, Thomson's gazelle, bushbuck, colobus monkey, steinbock. Lions are plentiful in this district, leopards and cheetah are also found, several cats, jackals, hyena, and kindred vermin. Game birds are well represented and a shot-gun with advantage might be taken on this trip. As regards posho centres, where supplies of food for the caravan may be obtained, readers are referred to the paragraph entitled 'Posho Centres.'

On reaching Fort Hall, if it is decided to return to Nairobi, the complete trip can comfortably be concluded in, say, six or seven weeks or less, according to the time available. If, on the other hand, more time is at the disposal of the sportsman he might proceed from Fort Hall to Nyeri (two days) and thence

north to the northern Guaso Nyiro river (distance four or five days). During these days but little shooting will be obtained, but on arrival at the Guaso Nyiro river a completely new fauna will be found. To obtain most of these new animals it is not necessary to travel more than four or five days down the river, but should the traveller then be unwilling to return by the same route to Nyeri he may travel down stream to a point named Archer's Post (say eight days from the point where the Guaso Nyiro river is first met with), and from here a two days' march in a southerly direction will bring him to Meru boma. From here onwards on the return march to Fort Hall, practically no shooting would be obtained, and the time occupied will probably be in the neighbourhood of eleven days. Should elephants be required, there is an opportunity of obtaining them in the neighbourhood of Meru and Embo bomas, also in the forests in South Kenia, two days from Fort Hall. I may mention that the elephant-hunting in this part is mainly in dense impenetrable forests, and not unfrequently the hunter has to hunt in the densest of bamboo areas above the timber line. For those who have not had previous experience in elephant-hunting I cannot recommend this forest area as the safest type of country in which to be initiated. To complete the journey, allowing ample time for the collection of trophies, the sportsman should allow some six or seven weeks after he leaves Nyeri boma before he expects to reach Fort Hall or Nairobi.

The trophies likely to be obtained on this northern route are buffalo, rhino (but not plentiful), hippo (not plentiful), eland, Grevy's zebra, common zebra, oryx (beisa), waterbuck (defassa), impala, Grant's gazelle (notata), gerenuk (Waller's gazelle), duiker, dikdik, suni, reedbuck, Thomson's gazelle, steinbock, bushbuck, klipspringer. Lions are plentiful and there are a few crocodiles; also that peculiar nocturnal animal the aardwolfe is encountered in some localities.

N.B.—It should be remembered that, both on the Tana river in places and on the southern Guaso Nyiro river to a considerable extent, the 'tsetse fly' is present, consequently it is not advisable to take horses, but mules usually come through the trip unharmed.

Southern districts.—Leaving Nairobi and proceeding by train to Kijabe station a start is made for the Sotik and German Boundary district. For this route it is essential to procure ox wagons, which can be obtained locally. As over a large part

of the area water is rather scarce it is advisable to be provided either with a white hunter with a knowledge of this district or to engage a wagon driver who has had previous experience there. From Kijabe proceed by the wagon route to the southern Guaso Nyiro river, occupying about five days, and during which time practically no shooting will be obtained. On arrival at the southern Guaso Nyiro river two routes are available to the south, the one striking south-west and the other south-east. Should the south-easterly route be taken the wagon transport cannot proceed farther south than about three or four days, when the Narosura river is met ; after this the traveller must proceed south into the mountainous ranges wth his caravan of porters. Should he adopt the south-westerly route the wagons can proceed for a very considerable distance, say six or seven days or more, but a thorough knowledge of the watering-places is essential. The shooting all along the German boundary is very good and varied, and the time required to do this trip and obtain all the trophies required should not occupy more than two months. The species obtainable there are buffalo, rhino, hippo, eland, zebra, oryx, waterbuck (ellipsiprimnus), roan antelope, greater kudu (scarce), topi, Coke's and Newman's hartbeest, impala, wildebeest, Grant's gazelle (robertsi), duiker, klipspringer, reedbuck, Thomson's gazelle, bushbuck, steinbock, lions, and elephants. (For posho centres refer to another section). Horses may be safely and with advantage taken into this district and will be found useful for obtaining lion.

Northern districts.—From Nairobi proceed via Fort Hall, Embo, Meru, to the northern Guaso Nyiro river at a place called Archer's Post. The time occupied to reach Meru from Nairobi is approximately twelve days, and but very little shooting can be expected on the route. After leaving Meru boma the sportsman immediately enters a good game country and two days' march will bring him to the Guaso Nyiro river. At this point cross to the north side and follow the river down stream for fifteen days, when the Lorian swamp will be reached. The nature of the country here is thorn scrub strewn with volcanic rock. The heat during the dry season is considerable and there is practically no water north, except isolated alkaloid water-holes. The game obtainable is buffalo, rhino, hippo, eland, Grevy's zebra, common zebra, oryx (beisa), waterbuck (defassa), greater kudu (possibly), Coke's hartebeest, impala, Grant's gazelle (notata and Bright's),

gerenuk (Waller's gazelle), duiker, various dikdik, klipspringer, reedbuck, bushbuck, steinbock. Elephant and lions are plentiful, but are hard to obtain on account of the nature of the bush country. Horses should not be taken on this route, but mules will stand the trip perfectly well; also donkeys. For this shooting trip the caravan should be supplied with donkey transport as well as native, and the posho (*i.e.* native food), and the posho supplies will have to be carefully thought out in advance. The elephant-hunting is conducted in open thorn-bush and the ivory is of considerable weight, while the elephant area is large. The time required to complete this trip and to make a good collection of trophies will occupy approximately three months.

Posho Centres.—The following are the Government Stations: Fort Hall, Nyeri, Embo, Meru, Rumuruti, Kitui, Machakos. Also Makuyu (Mr. M. Ridley), Donyo Sabuk (Messrs. Penton & Bunbury), southern Guaso Nyiro river (Mr. Aggett), Armala river (Mr. Judd) (see *map*).

Rifles and Ammunition.—At the present day there are so many first-class rifle makers that one usually finds that the sportsman has decided for himself which maker he will give his custom to. Should there be any doubt, then let him consult the many rifle advertisements in the *Field* and *Land and Water* newspapers. Unquestionably the recent great advances in perfecting the effectiveness of small-bore rifles gives the shooter great latitude in the important question of approximate estimation of the distance his quarry is from him. I advocate the big game shooter bringing two rifles, one a small-bore (either a magazine or double barrel) and the other a heavy bore. Undoubtedly the 0·450 is a most effective weapon if made to fire the No. 2 cartridge, but on account of recent legislation in India and Uganda prohibiting the introduction of any 0·450's it is most advisable to purchase, say, a 0·475 or a 0·500 bore. So far I am not in favour of any heavy bore magazine rifle, but good reliable heavy cordite rifles of plain finish can be bought at moderate prices, and very often leading makers can offer a high-class rifle secondhand which has seen but slight service, at a considerable reduction in price. The new pattern of pointed bullets far precedes any conical-nosed bullet in effectiveness, and apparently there is but little choice between those carrying a copper tip and a hollow front. With the heavy bore ammunition I am inclined at present to prefer the old type of bullet, as I

consider it gives greater shock and its penetrating power is ample for all animals including elephants. For the Settler who requires only one rifle there are many good medium-sized magazine rifles, and with even the smaller-bores they will be found equally effective with large and dangerous game, provided that the shooter has experience with regard to the fatal shots. There is one point that should always be borne in mind, whether the Settler or the sportsman is intending to come to British East Africa or any other British Colony, and that is, that he should not purchase himself a rifle or rifles which will only take a certain type of ammunition exclusively made by a certain rifle maker. There are a large variety of standard ammunitions made by such firms as Eley, Kynochs, etc., and these can be procured anywhere; but if rifles are brought out and accidental loss occurs to the stock of ammunition the owner will find himself unable to use his weapon. If ammunition is carefully soldered up in tins prior to departure from home it will remain in good condition for some years.

Stalking and Shooting.—With regard to the stalking and shooting of most African game it will be found incomparably easier than that in most other countries. The majority of the antelope are by no means shy, and it is only a matter of patience for the hunter to secure almost any particular specimen he may require. With such animals as rhino, if the shooter can place himself so as to get the animal's head 'en profile' to himself, a shot at the base of the ear is instantly fatal. While on the subject of rhino, it might be well to mention that the majority of so-called charging rhino are not actually charging animals. They appear to be so, but the rhino in nine cases out of ten is as anxious to escape the shooter as the shooter is to give the animal a fair margin of safety. Should a rhino be alarmed by the presence of man, and, in its endeavour to escape, come dangerously near or in the direct line of the hunter, he may easily be turned by vigorous shouting on the part of the sportsman and the natives he may have with him. Of course, very occasionally, a rhino really *does* mean to charge home, and when this does occur he will spare no pains to make good his charge.

With elephant the fatal shots are the centre of the ear slit and the heart shot. To place a shot accurately in the ear slit, the elephant should be absolutely 'en profile' to the shooter, and according to the distance at which he may be from the elephant,

so he must aim at the ear slit. Provided he is on the same level of ground as the elephant, and at a moderate distance of, say, forty or fifty yards, an aim directed at the lower third of the ear slit (which is some nine inches long) will prove instantly fatal. The variation of the angle of aim for this shot is governed by the difference in elevation of ground between the shooter and elephant and also the distance between them. There are various other head shots, according as to how the elephant's head presents itself to the hunter; but they are all very difficult to explain with any degree of lucidity on paper, and to those who are specially interested I should advise them to study the diagram of the section of an African elephant's head or, better still, a section in some museum. When an elephant charges, three large wrinkles will be most noticeably observed on the upper part of the trunk, where it apparently joins the head, and, according to the distance from which the elephant is charging, the aim is taken for the uppermost wrinkle if it is at, say, fifty yards, and the lowermost wrinkle if the animal is close upon him. The upper frontal area of an elephant's skull offers a fine mark, but on account of the great depth of its cellular composition, and its relatively great height above the brain area, it forms an absolutely useless target from the fatal shot point of view. For the heart shot, a rough indication of the position may be given as follows: From the eye to the centre of the ear slit draw an imaginary line. Project this line backwards until it meets the outer circumference of the ear; come down about four inches, and there is the neighbourhood of the heart and the great arteries connecting it. In Mr. Rowland Ward's 'Sportsman's Handbook' will be found many useful diagrams indicating the fatal spots of various large animals.

Supplement to Stalking and Shooting note.—The sport of obtaining lions by riding them down on horseback until they stand to fight is very properly included as one of the most exciting methods of lion-hunting. To do so successfully and with a fair degree of safety, two men should go together and one of them ought to have had previous experience of this method of bagging lions. Having raced your lion until he turns, you dismount and dispute the issue on foot. The lion's ideas are identical with your own, both are determined to get each other, and it invariably means a fight to the finish. It requires some practice and a considerable amount of nerve to tackle lions by this method

single-handed, but if it is done the shooter should employ a magazine rifle. If two men go hunting in company, then heavy double rifles are preferable.

Shooting Outfits, etc.—British East Africa, with its main centre at Nairobi, is now in such an advanced state of development that practically a complete outfit for the sportsman or the Settler may be there obtained, even to the matter of guns and rifles. A considerable stock of new and second-hand weapons is always procurable. Also in the matter of ammunition, large amounts of the standard types of cartridges are stocked. There are sundry firms in British East Africa who make a speciality of fully equipping and organising shooting parties, introducing Settlers requiring land, and generally having a thorough knowledge of all that is required for caravan work in the Colony. Such firms are Messrs. Newland Tarlton & Co., Smith Mackenzie & Co., The Boma Trading Co., Charles Heyer & Co., etc., whose advertisements will probably be found included in this handbook. There are also several noted Colonial outfitters in London, among whom may be mentioned the various Stores, Lawn & Alder, Fortnum & Mason, Humphreys & Crook, Wilkinson's, etc. Excepting in the matter of arms and ammunition, personal clothing and certain individual luxuries, *everything* that the sportsman or Settler requires can be obtained locally, and if this is done a very considerable amount of trouble and expense will be saved in the matter of shipping, customs' dues, and the multifarious troubles connected with the bringing of a large quantity of material from England to Africa. Certain local agencies (such as Messrs. Newland Tarlton & Co.) make a speciality of supplying the best of Fortnum and Mason's provisions, thereby securing the latest and best type of portable food. Large stocks of home-made articles are to be found here ; therefore, it is not to be concluded if an outfit is not brought personally from home that only an inferior type of article is supplied in Nairobi and Mombasa. Certain books procurable at home will be very useful to travellers and Settlers. I may instance Mr. Rowland Ward's ' Sportsman's Handbook,' which has been very recently revised ; ' Hints to Travellers,' compiled by the Royal Geographical Society, London ; Captain C. H. Stigand's book entitled ' The Game of British East Africa,' and various other sporting works procurable from Messrs. Rowland Ward. A volume of ' Domestic Medicine ' might also be a useful

addition; that of Dr. Steele and Thomson's being the most comprehensive. All suitable medical comforts can be procured locally, and the very few that are necessary for the sportsman or the Settler can be made known to him on his arrival in the country.

On arrival at Mombasa, a simple Kiswahili phrase-book may be consulted, and as this is the lingua franca of the Colony, no phrase-book in any other language or dialect need be considered.[1]

Probable Cost of Safari.—Naturally the first question that presents itself to the intending Settler, or the big game shooter, is the general expenditure that is likely to be incurred for a given trip or on a given time of sojourn in the country. Expenses naturally vary considerably with the requirements of the individual, and it is open to the sportsman to multiply his expenses over and above the usual estimated costs. To the Settler bound on a business safari it can be made at a very greatly reduced rate to that of the sportsman who requires the larger retinue and a considerable number of native carriers. Roughly speaking, a hunting safari for a single individual works out at about £100 per month, but it is to be remembered that this is exclusive of a £50 sportsman's licence, horses or mules, service of a white hunter, and, furthermore, it would not cover the expenses of trips made into certain remote districts. For a one-man hunting safari, of two or three months' duration, the usual number of porters required is about thirty. The wages given are Rs.10 (13*s.* 4*d.*) per month per porter; in addition to this there is the food supply and equipment, the latter consisting of a blanket, water bottle, tent to accommodate six men, and a cooking pot for the use of the same number. Taking it all round, one may reckon that for the first month porters will cost Rs.15 (£1), while for subsequent months the rate will work out at about 15*s.* per month. Porters' rations consist of mealie meal flour costing (according to the state of the market) approximately 4*s.* 8*d.* per sixty-pound load, and that amount is sufficient to feed one porter for one month. In addition to the porters the sportsman will require a head man to govern the caravan, also an English-speaking tent boy, a cook, two gun-bearers, and possibly two askaris (police boys). The wages given respectively to these men may average Rs.30 (£2) per month exclusive of their personal kit and daily rations.

[1] See Swahili Vocabulary and Phrases, pp. 224–236.



Photo *H. Bwks*

AN EAST AFRICAN LEOPARD

Such a safari, if properly handled, is quite sufficient to enable the sportsman to travel to all the more accessible parts of the Protectorate, but naturally it can be considerably augmented. Included for this sum of £100 is all tent and camp equipment, personal food (as tinned provisions, etc.), and suitable boxes, all cooks, gear, axes, rope, and the various odds and ends that the traveller may require are supplied by the outfitting firm of agents. If the shooter wants to extend his travels into remote areas, then of course the arrangement of food supplies and the increased size of the caravan immediately become a matter of extra expense. If horses or mules are required, the former will be found somewhat high priced for the quality of animal secured. Also it must be remembered that horses do not thrive in many of the hunting parts, and naturally, the mortality being high, the price of horses is well maintained. Mules, on the contrary, are considerably cheaper, hardier, and do not require tenting or special feeding on the march and will be found most useful as a means of transport, enabling the hunter to cover his daily march comfortably, he thereby being much fresher and better to go out hunting at the termination of the day's march.

The sportsman's big-game licence costs £50 and entitles the holder to shoot a limited, though very liberal, amount of the variety of game procurable in British East Africa (see ' Game Regulations '). The advisability of engaging a guide or white hunter is nowadays very generally asked. It must not be supposed by the term white hunter it is to be inferred that this individual is to be employed in the actual shooting of big game. His duties are to take all the responsibility of the management, order, and discipline of the caravan.

He is supposed to be well acquainted with the districts in which his employer desires to shoot. He has some previous acquaintance with the game of the country, and its habits, and special localities. He is entirely responsible for the proper handling, and preserving in good condition, of all the trophies obtained on the trip. He also acts as interpreter, and by his knowledge of the country generally acts as an efficient adviser in helping the sportsman to plan his trip, thereby making the best possible advantage of the time at the traveller's disposal. Their salaries vary from about £40 to £75 per month, and in addition to this all camp equipment and food supplies have

to be provided by the sportsman. Should he decide to take a horse or mule, then the same must be provided for the white hunter or guide. Should such a one be required it is most advisable to give early intimation of the fact to whichever firm of agents it has been decided to employ, prior to the sportsman arriving in the country. Certain shooting districts such as the Sotik and German boundary, also the Uasin Gishu plateau, can be traversed by means of an ox wagon supplemented by a few porters. Naturally an ox wagon limits the scope of a hunter's wanderings, but in most cases they will be found very useful. These wagons carry fifty loads of sixty pounds each, and the usual price charged is about £1 a day inclusive of drivers and their food and outfit. It may be mentioned here that the weight of the usual porters' load is sixty pounds, but certain porters such as the Wa Kikuyu will only carry continuously a load of forty pounds. Moreover, these porters are not to be recommended for services on safari lasting over one month. To a sportsman at home endeavouring to estimate the cost of a shooting trip he must bear in mind his steamboat expenses and his railway expenses on the Uganda Railway; also the expenses incurred in handling and packing, case-making, insuring, railing and shipping his collection of trophies from Nairobi to his home. An estimate of these probable expenses it is impossible to give for obvious reasons—that no two shooters require or bring back the same quantity and bulk of specimens.

The Preservation and Handling of Trophies.—The intending sportsman cannot do better than carefully peruse the recent edition of Mr. Rowland Ward's 'Sportsman's Handbook.' In it he will find all that is necessary to acquaint him with the various processes by which he may preserve his trophies in the field. In the chapter on 'Preservation of Skins,' very detailed notes will be found written by myself on the salt process, and also Mr. Ward has made judicious remarks concerning the taxidermal value of the same. Certainly for large pachyderm hides this process carries great advantages, but if the alum process is preferred it is *essential* to reduce the thickness of the hide to reasonable dimensions by the method of paring it down. There are now a few trained natives who are fairly skilful in the methods employed to reduce a heavy skin, and to any sportsman who intends making a large collection of these trophies it is most advisable for him to obtain the services

of at least two of these trained skinners. Their monthly wage only amounts to about £1, and the work they do and the consequent well-being of the trophies they handle fully justifies the extra expenditure.

Most people employ the alum process on account of its simplicity and cheapness. It has its disadvantages like any other preserving method, but it requires but little experience ; and if mistakes are made, they are not likely to be so serious as when errors occur in using the salt process. Alum of good purity and in bulk can readily be obtained from the safari outfitters in Nairobi and Mombasa.

Heads and horns should never be subjected to boiling in order to cleanse them, as it causes the sutures to become loose and the teeth to crack and drop out. Cleanse them by hand as well as possible, free them of all meat, then dry in the sun. In the case of specimens intended for museum purposes, dry as much as possible in the shade. The tusks of wart-hog, hippo, and elephant should be plentifully smeared with vaseline or any other grease, and covered up with sacking. If this is not done the tendency is for the hot sun to cause cracking in the ivory before they ultimately reach the packing cases. All heads and horns, also dried skins, should be submitted to being dipped in a standard arsenic solution before they are finally packed ; also all horns should receive a liberal supply of vaseline. Most of the safari outfitters are now thoroughly acquainted with the most up-to-date methods of packing all sorts and conditions of sportsmen's trophies. In the small space at my disposal I cannot enter more fully into the important subject of the preserving and handling of trophies. I can only again recommend sportsmen to read carefully Mr. Rowland Ward's new handbook.

HINTS ON OUTFIT, CLOTHING, ETC.

Nowadays the facilities afforded by the various good outfitting firms, stores, and shops at Mombasa, and more especially in Nairobi, do not make it so necessary for the traveller or sportsman to take so much out with him in the way of clothing and outfit.

Many people have naturally a very hazy notion as to the climatic conditions prevailing, especially with regard to the

highlands, and imagine because Nairobi appears almost on the line of the Equator on the map, that therefore the temperature must be extremely hot and necessitate the lightest of tropical clothing. This, however, is not the case. As a rule, in the highlands ordinary European clothing may be worn, though practically no use is made of a waistcoat during the daytime. The early mornings are often quite cold and a fire in the evenings in the cooler months is indulged in by some people.

At the coast, light English summer clothing may be worn during the cooler months from June to October, but during the hot season from November until March, clothing of a more tropical kind, such as light under-garments and white drill suits, will be required, and this is the kind usually worn by European residents throughout the greater part of the year. A certain amount of thin clothing should be taken for the passage through the Red Sea.

Those who intend to settle or spend some time in the country need not go to the expense of buying clothing of this kind in any large quantity at home, as suits of ordinary white flannel, khaki or drill, suitable for the country, may be obtained from local dealers at a much cheaper rate than in Europe.

Those who intend to settle in the highlands are recommended to bring out any old clothes they may have. These will be found very useful for ordinary wear on the farm or on safari as the case may be. Thick coats and a woollen waistcoat or sweater will often be of great service on safari in the highlands and especially for the journey home to Europe if this should be made in the winter season. Perhaps the most essential articles required are good boots, especially for shooting or country work, and a certain kind made of soft, very durable and waterproof leather, are to be obtained at most of the well-known outfitters in London; but also procurable in Nairobi.

Flannel shirts, of a green-brown colour, with low collars and spine pads attached, are the best for shooting and country work.

Flannel suits are very suitable for Nairobi, and khaki suits for farm work may be obtained for about Rs.11 to Rs.15 (14*s.* 8*d.* to £1).

Any good rugs or blankets are always useful, especially on safari.

The best headgear to wear is either a light, though serviceable pith helmet, or a soft-felt double 'terai.' As the sun's

rays are vertical during the middle of the day, it is dangerous to go about with the head insufficiently protected, especially the back of the head and nape of the neck. This cannot be too emphatically impressed upon the new-comer if he wishes to avoid a 'touch of the sun.'

After 4 P.M. ordinary European headgear may be worn.

Helmets or double terais, which will be needed on landing at any of the Red Sea ports or Aden, may be obtained at moderate prices in Port Said, also locally.

Safari outfits, including tents and stores of every description, may be procured in the country.

Rifles, both new and second-hand, and ammunition of every description, may be obtained in Nairobi at reasonable rates.

It is well to take out a serviceable 12-bore shot gun. These may be obtained in the country, but the supply is as yet limited.

Various recommendations.—The climate, especially of the highlands, is very healthy when comparing it with that of other tropical countries. Travellers to East Africa, however, often ask what they should take with them in the way of medicine.

Portable medicine cases are supplied by various well-known chemists, and though these are not necessary, as all drugs suitable to the country may be obtained locally, they are handy things to take on safari or to have on the farm, and it is by the administering of medicine and the doctoring of their ailments that one obtains considerable influence over the natives. There is little to be feared in the way of malaria fever in the highlands, but occasional doses of quinine act as a good preventive against any possible attack. While, as has been stated, the climate is very healthy in most parts of the highlands, there are several precautions which may be observed in order to ensure oneself systematically against climatic ailments.

Mosquito nets.—At the coast it is advisable to use these ; but in most parts of the highlands they are unnecessary, though sportsmen or others, who are likely to visit places where mosquitoes abound to any great extent, would do well to take portable mosquito nets with them.

It is a good thing to wear woollen under-garments, and as far as possible all wet or damp clothing should be changed at once to avoid the risk of catching chills.

Drinking water, except where the purity of the source can be ascertained, should always be filtered or boiled, or both.

Camps should not be situated close to swamps, rivers, or native huts, and it is not advisable to sleep on the ground. Camp-beds should always be used if possible, and if these are not available, a waterproof ground-sheet, with plenty of dry grass, a mattress and rugs, makes a good substitute.

Warm water should always be used for baths and no bathing in rivers or in the open indulged in.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE.

The Coast Region.—The rainfall along the coast varies considerably, but an average may be taken at from 45 to 70 inches per annum. In the appended table may be seen the exact rainfall of various localities for different months and years. There are two rainy seasons in the year, the heavier from April to June and a lighter one from October to December. The temperature is never really abnormal, though during the season from January to April the heat is more trying owing to a certain humidity of the atmosphere. The temperature generally varies from 72° F. to 88° F. in most districts during the daytime and from 70° F. to 75° F. at night. During the hottest season from January to April the temperature does not rise much beyond 90° in the daytime. The coolest season is from July to October.

The Highlands.—The seasons in the highlands do not vary much in point of time with those at the coast, and the two rainy seasons correspond more or less to the British spring and autumn. The early rains last from March to the end of May and the 'October rains' from October till the end of December. The rainfall, though not always regular, is usually enough for the country's needs. The climate is temperate and quite suited to the rearing of a white population and to a healthy English life.

The mean average temperature has been calculated to be 67° F. at 9 A.M. and 78° F. at noon. During the middle of the day the thermometer rises at times to 80°. The nights are cool, the temperature sometimes falling to 45° in the early morning. The hottest months are January and February and the cool months (generally speaking) July, August, and September, though the seasonal variation in mean temperature is very small.

AVERAGE YEARLY RAINFALL FOR ELEVEN YEARS AND UNDER.

Station.	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	Average for	Inches
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	years.	
Kismayu	18·00	9·24	13·55	21·29	29·53	15·81	12·23	6·68	20·52	16·94	12·87	11	16·06
Golbanti	—	—	—	—	30·03	30·83	30·33	—	—	—	—	3	30·39
Malindi	30·85	45·78	42·25	38·15	58·97	51·67	59·80	23·24	47·35	37·26	37·05	11	42·94
Takaungu	36·69	42·39	51·52	40·91	49·95	47·96	61·44	26·82	46·42	47·42	58·09	11	46·32
Mombasa	37·40	62·68	52·94	46·47	72·76	56·90	59·75	33·88	63·18	58·14	61·66	11	55·07
Shimoni	47·51	47·44	63·27	48·52	67·16	81·10	64·75	42·51	55·55	73·06	59·86	11	59·15
Mackinnon Road ..	22·16	29·01	20·83	20·75	34·41	36·47	41·44	—	—	—	—	7	29·29
Mwatate	19·50	11·14	24·57	13·22	40·42	27·07	25·62	19·71	—	—	—	8	22·65
Makindu	16·20	20·45	14·58	16·91	21·42	26·59	38·27	—	—	—	—	7	22·06
Machakos	27·45	30·04	28·22	32·88	47·78	42·74	28·67	35·87	42·73	39·53	58·32	11	37·65
Kitui	35·30	38·89	31·70	39·62	48·67	41·26	38·60	—	—	—	—	7	39·14
Athi River	22·16	17·99	18·56	24·35	35·27	41·70	15·23	—	—	—	—	7	25·03
Nairobi (Govt. Farm)	27·81	35·34	28·08	39·90	49·68	46·05	25·62	—	—	—	—	7	36·07
Nairobi (Rly. Station)	28·68	30·50	28·04	40·48	45·68	47·87	25·87	—	—	—	—	7	35·30
Nairobi (Sub-Commr.)	—	—	—	—	—	47·96	27·22	42·62	34·12	38·83	42·41	6	38·86
Kikuyu	—	—	—	45·64	50·67	56·35	38·71	44·56	46·22	51·66	—	7	47·69
Fort Hall	39·53	49·96	40·27	51·69	44·83	48·11	48·42	51·83	47·59	45·02	—	10	46·72
Nyeri	29·43	41·15	28·27	32·07	48·24	45·37	26·91	34·64	—	—	—	8	35·76
Naivasha (Morendat)	—	19·42	23·40	24·44	31·87	35·62	19·74	—	—	—	—	6	25·75
Nakuru	28·51	35·79	38·32	39·61	30·82	36·58	26·30	—	—	—	—	7	33·70
Eldama Ravine ..	37·80	46·83	43·68	55·37	53·60	31·83	30·61	45·00	—	—	—	8	43·09
Molo	63·76	45·31	44·11	56·90	59·28	83·53	64·33	—	—	—	—	7	59·60
Mumias	—	71·22	74·49	60·66	69·61	74·56	68·77	91·29	74·55	58·31	74·19	10	71·76
Kisumu	32·71	33·84	52·63	30·43	71·24	53·28	42·91	59·55	—	—	—	8	47·07
Port Florence ..	33·78	35·21	54·50	33·31	70·92	55·50	44·67	—	—	—	—	7	46·84

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL FOR A PERIOD OF SIX YEARS.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Athi River . ..	0·61	1·52	5·38	5·65	1·93	0·86	0·21	0·79	0·06	2·99	3·98	1·58	25·57
Eldama Ravine ..	1·21	1·71	3·26	7·30	6·16	4·30	3·61	6·02	1·95	2·27	3·32	2·54	43·65
Fort Hall	1·31	1·07	5·30	12·26	6·06	1·25	0·66	0·98	0·51	6·71	7·80	3·24	47·21
Kisumu	1·93	5·02	6·27	6·88	4·65	3·21	2·38	3·32	1·75	1·58	3·61	6·79	47·39
Kismayu	0·00	0·06	0·41	2·38	6·48	3·37	2·65	0·46	0·47	0·16	0·38	0·12	16·94
Kisii	0·93	0·87	0·28	6·14	2·24	0·35	0·40	0·05	0·14	2·73	3·39	2·32	19·84
Kitui	1·92	0·52	4·45	8·18	2·15	0·23	0·28	0·19	0·05	3·22	12·88	5·66	39·79
Lumbwa	2·25	3·40	3·90	11·92	8·79	5·99	8·07	7·33	4·32	3·29	2·28	3·09	64·73
Mumias	2·09	3·13	4·48	10·70	8·58	6·92	4·25	7·25	5·81	6·11	5·19	5·36	69·87
Machakos	1·20	1·36	4·83	3·14	2·41	0·61	0·22	0·49	0·08	3·00	7·83	4·88	35·05
Mwatate	1·46	1·38	4·01	5·28	2·15	0·59	0·56	0·14	0·45	0·98	3·82	2·86	23·68
Mombasa	0·73	0·66	2·96	11·88	17·08	5·32	4·21	2·06	2·58	4·89	3·80	2·83	58·71
Malindi	0·32	0·07	0·98	9·02	18·35	6·58	4·29	1·70	2·10	2·70	2·61	0·71	49·43
Mackinnon Road ..	2·02	1·33	2·80	4·64	4·07	1·72	2·10	1·06	1·03	2·16	3·86	3·69	30·48
Mazeras	4·66	1·73	3·26	8·41	11·84	4·40	4·87	2·01	2·68	6·18	5·73	5·15	61·01
Makindu	0·51	0·59	2·92	3·46	1·11	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·01	1·18	8·15	5·09	23·03
Muhuroni	3·13	5·65	5·85	12·34	6·83	5·54	2·03	6·36	4·62	3·96	3·99	5·99	66·29
Nairobi Rly. Station	1·64	1·71	4·32	9·00	5·10	1·04	0·49	1·05	0·63	2·88	5·53	3·02	36·41
Naivasha	1·25	1·29	3·42	6·85	3·65	4·98	2·68	3·08	2·41	2·70	3·31	2·13	37·75
Nakuru	0·57	0·68	3·08	5·69	4·29	2·57	3·46	4·38	2·36	2·81	2·72	1·64	34·25
Molo	1·92	2·28	4·56	10·71	6·95	5·42	4·97	11·86	4·95	3·11	4·53	3·27	64·53
Port Florence ..	2·16	4·71	6·66	7·28	4·61	3·07	2·53	3·33	1·76	1·98	3·85	6·99	48·93
Shimoni	0·79	0·97	4·37	13·75	18·66	6·14	5·12	2·45	2·00	3·02	3·41	1·56	62·24
Takaungu	0·24	0·47	1·69	6·47	18·91	5·19	4·69	1·85	1·84	3·88	1·72	2·08	49·03

HOW TO GET THERE.

Uasin Gishu Plateau Station, Londiani.—At the Station there is a good Hotel—the Londiani Hotel; Manager, Mr. Grierson. The two centres on the Plateau are Eldoret, about three days' journey from Londiani, and Sergoit, about five days' journey. At each place there is a Store and Post Telegraph Office. At Eldoret the principal Store and Agency is that belonging to Messrs. Smith, Mundell and Company; and at Sergoit, the Sergoit Stores. There is a half-way house known as the Burnt Forest Inn, forty-five miles from Londiani and thirty from Eldoret. Eldoret is twenty-five miles from Sergoit. Transport: The best method to reach any point on the Plateau is by ox-transport. The Manager of the Londiani Hotel will make full arrangements at a small fee if communicated with.

Kericho, Sotik, and surroundings.—There is a good Dak Bungalow at Lumbwa, where the traveller can both lodge and get meals. Transport should be effected by porters, and it is recommended to take the same there from Nairobi, or write to Messrs. Boustead and Clarke, Kisumu.

The Upper Rift Valley, Solai, Njoro, and District.—Nakuru is the most central and convenient starting-point for this district. There is a good Hotel here. Transport, including the sending of messages to outlying farms, riding or pack animals, can all be arranged for by communicating with the Manager of the Nakuru Hotel or Frank Watkins, junior, by giving a few days' notice.

The Lower Rift Valley, Kinankop, etc.—There is an Hotel at Naivasha. Transport: All details can be arranged for as above by applying to the Manager, the Naivasha Hotel. *Note.*—A quick way to Nyeri is over the Aberdare Range, starting from Naivasha.

Western Kenia, and Nyeri District.—There are two ways of getting to this district, by Naivasha as mentioned before, or by taking a small safari in the Motor Transport Company's motor wagon to Fort Hall, from which point Nyeri is one day's long march. The Settlement of Western Kenia starts one day's march from Nyeri. A bicycle is recommended. Safaris can be arranged for in Nairobi, or the District Commissioner, Nyeri, will, on request, and on labour being available, send porters to Fort Hall to meet the traveller.

Fort Hall and District, and for points on the road thereto.—The best method is to use the Motor Transport Company's motor wagon. (For information enquire of the Agents, The Boma Trading Company, Ltd.) There is a good hotel (The Blue Posts) at the Thika, a beautiful place for the holiday-maker or visitor, situated on the road thirty miles from Nairobi.

The Machakos District.—By rail to Kapiti Plains or Ulu, and thence by safari.

Limoru and Kyambu.—By road from Nairobi. A mount or conveyance is recommended. It can also be done by bicycle.

List of Principal Roads and Tracks in the East Africa Protectorate.

	Miles			Miles	
Mombasa to Malindi.	73	Track	Nyeri to Embu .	40	Track
Mombasa to Vanga	70	,,	Lumbwa to Kericho	23	Road
Voi to Taveta .	75	Road	Kisumu to Mumias	48	,,
Mkonumbi to Witu	22	Track	Kisumu to Kaimosi	26	,,
Malindi to Sabaki	4	,,	Kibigori to Nandi	22	Track
Mazeras to Rabai	3	Road	Nandi to Kaimosi	23	Road
Nairobi to Fort Hall	56	,,	Kendu to Kisii	28	,,
Nairobi to Dagoretti	9	,,	Homa to Kisii .	38	,,
Machakos to Kitui	45	Track	Ogada to Kaimosi Road . .	9	,,
Machakos Road Station to Machakos .	22	Road	Londiani to Ravine	21	,,
Nairobi to Limoru	19	,,	Naivasha to Nyeri	45	Track
Kiambu to Limoru	19	,,	Nakuru to Baringo	78	,,
Kibwezi to Kitui .	81	Track	Nakuru to Rumuruti	67	,,
Nairobi-Ngong Road	11	Road	Gilgil to Rumuruti	65	Road
M'sara Road (Road to Kabete Govt. Farm)	5¾	,,	Naivasha Station to west side of the Lake . .	17	,,
Road from Kiambu to junction with Nairobi-Limoru Road . . .	9	,,	Naivasha to Govt. Farm . . .	5	,,
Athi River to Machakos Road . . .	23	,,	Nakuru to Molo	34	,,
Kapiti Plains to Machakos Road	17	,,	Nakuru to Solai .	30	Track
Fort Hall to Nyeri	37	,,	Uasin Gishu Road	67	Road
Fort Hall to Embu	30	Track	Naivasha Lake Road	34	,,
			Molo Road East .	16	,,
			Molo Road West .	16	,,

Itinerary of Routes from Mombasa to Egypt, via Uganda, the Nile and Sudan.

Entebbe to Gondokoro.—Travellers wishing to undertake this tour via the Nile to Egypt could not do better than put themselves into communication with the British East Africa Corporation Ltd., either at London, Mombasa, or Entebbe, with a view to the preparation of the necessary caravan, as they have their staff always on the spot quite used to dealing with this matter. Prolonged notice should be given as at certain times porters are difficult to obtain.

ENTEBBE TO GONDOKORO.

Summary of Route and Mileage Report.

Entebbe to Butiaba (on Lake Albert Nyanza) by ordinary camp-to-camp marches, average 10½ miles or 3½ hours per day, 179 miles, say 17 days. Ordinary boat journey, 9 days. Nimule to Gondokoro, camp-to-camp journey averaging 10 miles or 3¼ hours per day, 10 days. Total, 37 days; or by marching an average of 5 hours or 14 miles per day, 30 days.

Entebbe to Gondokoro by road, via Butiaba and Masinde, camp-to-camp marches averaging 10 miles per day, 48 days; or by marching an average of 5 hours or a fraction over 14 miles per day, 34 days.

Bombo (Headquarters of Uganda Military Forces), 24 miles north of Kampala by good Motor Road.

NIMULE TO GONDOKORO (Upper Road).

Total Miles, 107¼.

LIST OF CAMPS.

No.	Names.	Number of Miles.	No.	Names.	Number of Miles.
1	Assua River	10	6	Kiriloo	9½
2	Erapi	12	7	Kit River	13½
3	Kirippi	10¾	8	Lupurro	10½
4	Mugi Village	13	9	Luluri	10¾
5	Nyonki	8¾	10	Gondokoro	8¾

ENTEBBE TO GONDOKORO.—Total Miles, 457; 292 by Road and 165 by River. Entebbe to Butiaba, 179½ (by cart road). Butiaba to Nimule, 165 (by river). Nimule to Gondokoro, 112¼ (by path).

Entebbe to Butiaba, 17 Camps. Cart road all the way.

LIST OF CAMPS.

No.	Names.	Number of Miles.	No.	Names.	Number of Miles.
1	Kisubi	12	10	Kigoma	5½[2]
2	Kampala	11¼	11	Yilo	9
3	Kisimbiri	9½	12	Kikonda	16¾
4	Kikandua	10¾	13	Kigonna	8½[3]
5	Nkyanuna	13½	14	Hoima	10
6	Kamula Muliro	10¼[1]	15	Kajaura	12¾
7	Katwe	10¼	16	Wachi	8¾
8	Kisingo	15½	17	Butiaba	5¾
9	Kibogo	9			

BUTIABA TO NIMULE, via WADELAI.—By Government Steamer, Approximate Miles, 165.

Butiaba to Wadelai, 72 miles—Two camps. Wadelai to Nimuli, 93 miles—Four camps. Total, 165 miles.

NIMULE TO GONDOKORO BY NILE ROUTE, via FORT BERKLEY. 112½ Miles. Nine Camps (10–12 Days).

LIST OF CAMPS.

No.	Names.	Number of Miles.	No.	Names.	Number of Miles.
1	Assua River	11¼	6	Kogi	9¾
2	Rake Villages	11	7	Nayna	10
3	Mruli Villages	12	8	Fort Berkley	12
4	Lokoia	12¼	9	Ibrahams	12
5	Tambur	12¼	10	Gondokoro	10

Caravan.—A caravan averages 35 men per European, to carry the following loads :

1 Headman in charge, no load.
4 Askaris or night watchmen.
3 Porters for tent loads.
1 Cook's load, consisting of fresh provisions and larder generally.
1 Cook's box, cooking pots, etc.
1 Cook and servants' tent.
6 Boxes of provisions, one per week.
1 Box medical comforts, with wines and spirits.

[1] Rest House 1 mile beyond a telegraph station.
[2] Rest House and Telegraph Station.
[3] Head Station beyond Telegraph Station.

3 Boxes clothes.
1 Bath with accessories.
1 Man: load of bedding, blankets, sheets, cork mattress.
1 Man: camp bed, mosquito poles, tent, carpets, etc.
2 Men: camp table and chairs, etc.
1 Man: with gun and ammunition.
4 Men: handy with hammock in case of sickness or are ready for lightening porters' loads in case party wish to push on quickly by making long marches.
4 Men: Cook, cook's mate, 1 head servant, 1 table-boy.

For sportsmen a gun-bearer and loads of ammunition must be added to this list.

Arms and Ammunition.—Travellers who are not game hunters but are fond of a little shooting should take a small bore rifle, ·303 calibre, and a 12-bore shot gun with nos. 4 and 6 shot, as at some stage of the journey game can always be seen, big and small; birds are always plentiful and are well worth shooting for food. About 500 cartridges go to a load.

Clothing.—Three loads may include dress suit, evening suit, tweed suit, white shirts and light clean clothing, road clothes, soft shirts, etc.

Season.—January and February are recommended as the most favourable months in which to undertake this journey.

Game which may be found in the Nile Districts.

Elephant, Buffalo, Tiang, Waterbuck, White-eared Cob, Uganda Cob, Roan Antelope, Leucoryx, Kudu, Reedbuck, Bushbuck, Addra Gazelle, Ariel, other Gazelle, Duiker, Dik Dik, Klipspringer, Oribi, Ibex, Wild Sheep, Hippopotamus, Wart Hog, Lion, Leopard, Rhinoceros, Eland, Wild Ass, Tora Hartebeest, Jackson's Hartebeest.

ABYSSINIA ROUTE

To and from Dire-Daoua and Adis-Abeba, Giving the Distances in miles as near as possible.

(Compiled by Capt. Maxsted for Buchanan's *Black and White Whisky*.)

Postal information.—Letters can as a rule be posted at the Telephone Stations on the Chercher Route if stamped beforehand. Telephone Operators do not keep stamps.

Stores.—The various Stores en route generally keep a stock of European provisions, wines, spirits, etc.

Passports.—It is necessary at the Customs Houses en route to give up one's passes. New passes, however, can be obtained for the payment of a half to one dollar.

Sundry.—It is advisable to take plenty of small change for buying local provisions on the way, and about thirty yards of Americani may come in useful. The Pelzer Camel Brand is the best known. Waterbags are a necessity during the dry season.

Alternate Routes.—Another route is the Billain Route. This is almost the same distance as the Assibot Route but passes through flat country. Plenty of game is to be found here, but water is scarce.

An alternate route which can be traversed during the wet season (commencing in May), is from Khartoum to Gambella by river steamer, thence about a month's travelling by caravan to Adis-Abeba. Yet another route is first to go to Massowah, Italian Eritrea, rail from there to Asmara, a distance of about 120 kilometres, and thence by caravan to Adis-Abeba. This route takes about one month. There is telegraphic communication between Asmara and Adis-Abeba. In parts of Abyssinia and Eritrea the nights are very cold.

Hotels.—The Imperial Hotel in Adis-Abeba is excellent. At Diré Daoua there are several hotels, of which the Continental is good. At Djibouti are the Grand Hotel Continental and others. There are also hotels in Asmara. Between Djibouti and Diré Daoua there is a Refreshment Room; the train stops and allows passengers time to lunch.

Abyssinian Dollars and Piastres are used in Abyssinia, and French money in Djibouti. English money in Berbera and Aden. Italian money in the Italian colonies.

The Abyssinian Dollar is equal to about two shillings; and 14 to 16 piastres are equal to about one dollar. The money fluctuates somewhat at Diré Daoua, Harrar, and Adis-Abeba. There is the Bank of Abyssinia, and (at Djibouti) the Bank of Indo-Chine. The Marie Therese Dollar is also in use.

Cables can be sent from Adis-Abeba by two routes, the Italian route via Asmara being less expensive.

Camp indicates a suitable halting place with no special name.

The best way to reach Abyssinia is via Aden or Djibouti.

Full particulars for passages, etc., can be had from Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Shipping Agents, Aden; Messrs. Dubail et Cie., Djibouti; and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons, Ludgate Circus, London, and agencies.

THE CHERCHER ROUTE FROM DIRÉ-DAOUA TO ADIS-ABEBA VIA HARRAR.

Name of Place	Name of Place	Miles	Remarks
Diré Daoua	Garsa	12	
Garsa	Harrar	20	Halted at Haramaya 20 minutes.
Harrar	Haramaya	10	Lake and grazing ground.
Haramaya	Garsa	10	Grazing plentiful.
Garsa	Wara-Bili	10	Fair road.
Wara-Bili	Colubi	5	Fair road. Telephone at Colubi.
Colubi	Tyalanko	8	Stony road. Beautiful scenery.
Tyalanko	Derru	16	Stony roads, beautiful scenery, and mountains. Telephone at Derru.
Derru	Burka	11½	Greek store at Burka.
Burka	Tullo	5½	Telephone at Tullo.
Tullo	Camp en route	6	Roads steep and stony.
Camp	Hirna	3	Two Hirna camps, one mile apart.
Hirna	Dabasso	9	Two steep ascents and descents.
Dabasso	Kunni	15	Small Armenian store. Telephone at Kunni.
Kunni	Buoroma	6½	Through forests and down steep descents to the Tyer-Tyer district.
Buoroma	Tchefanane	16	Custom House at Laga Hadim, and Telephone.
Tchefanane	Laga Hadim	21	One steep ascent and two steep descents.
Laga Hadim	Aragaga	10	Very rocky and hot. Water plentiful.
Aragaga	Hawash River	10	Telephone at Fantalle.
Hawash	Fantalle	16	Turkish shop at Tadechamalca.
Fantallé	Tadechamalca	12	Custom House at Tyoba, good river, and telephone.
Tadechamalca	Tyoba	13	Water has to be bought here.
Tyoba	Wusut Aga	16	Halted at Balchi for half an hour en route. Goduburka is one hour before Balchi. Water is now plentiful, and the country fertile and cultivated.
Wusut Aga	Shonkora	10	Camped under big wild fig-tree near a good stream. Provisions plentiful at Tchavidensa.
Shonkora	Tchavidensa	12	Camped by the river near some caves which give a good shade. Wood very scarce. Adis-Abeba in sight 9 A.M.
Tchavidensa	Akaki	18	
Akaki	Adis-Abeba	9	

THE ASIBOT ROUTE FROM ADIS-ABEBA TO DIRÉ-DAOUA.

Name of Place	Name of Place	Miles	Remarks
Adis-Abeba	Akaki	9	It is necessary to show your pass leaving Adis-Abeba at the Custom House
Akaki	Tchavidensa	18	and also two miles out.
Tchavidensa	Goduburka	22	
Goduburka	Minebella	10	Telephone at Balchi one hour before Tchavidensa. Food very plentiful at
Minebella	Tychoba	10	Minebella and water near route for mules.
Tychoba	Tadechamalca	13	Good river and supplies plentiful.
Tadechamalca	Fantallé	12	Telephone at Fantallé.
Fantallé	Hawash River	16	
Hawash River	Cachinonah	4	Water here.
Cachinonah	Laga Hadin	6	No water in river. At 6.10 P.M. left the telephone wires on the left.
Laga Hadin	Laga Herba	5	Water in the river.
Laga Herba	Messo	28	No water at Messo this time of year.
Messo	Moulou	10	Water in wells at Moulou.
Moulou	Camp	5	Good grazing and game.
Camp	Dulladou	6	Water in wells.
Dulladou	Margo	8	Water in wells.
Margo	Derrella	3	Water near, if not at Derrella.
Derrella	Camp	4	Good pasture, no water.
Camp	Ellabella	9	Water in well.
Ellabella	Camp	6	Hilly tracks.
Camp	Herrer	8	Shop here.
Herrer	Camp	9	
Camp	Ourso	12	Greek store. River here.
Ourso	Camp	6	
Camp	Diré-Daoua	9	There is a well about halfway between Ourso and Diré-Daoua.

Djibouti Railway Fares.

Distance 310 *Kilometres—Djibouti-Dirê-Daoua*

(*and vice versa*).

First Class Ticket	F. 186
Second Class Ticket	62
Third Class Ticket (for Natives)	15·50
14 Kilos. Luggage allowed in the carriages.	
Return Tickets (available 15 days), First Class, extra	46·50
„ „ „ „ Second Class „	46·50
Luggage (excess), through Fast Train ..... per 10 kilos.	3·10
„ „ „ Goods Trains—	
From 50 to 199 kilos.	20·50
„ 200 to 1000 „ per 1000 kilos.	124

Time Tables.

	Departure.	*Arrival.*
Fast Trains :		
Djibouti-Diré-Daoua (Saturdays)	6 0 a.m.	2 47 p.m.
Diré-Daoua-Djibouti (Mondays)	9 0 a.m.	5 46 p.m.
Buffet at Adagalla on above.		
Mixed Trains :		
Djibouti-Diré-Daoua (Tuesdays)	6 20 a.m.	4 41 p.m.
Diré-Daoua-Djibouti (Thursdays)	5 15 a.m.	4 13 p.m.
No Buffet on these trains.		

56 Kilometres Mule Riding from Diré-Daoua to Harrar. Time, 8 hours.

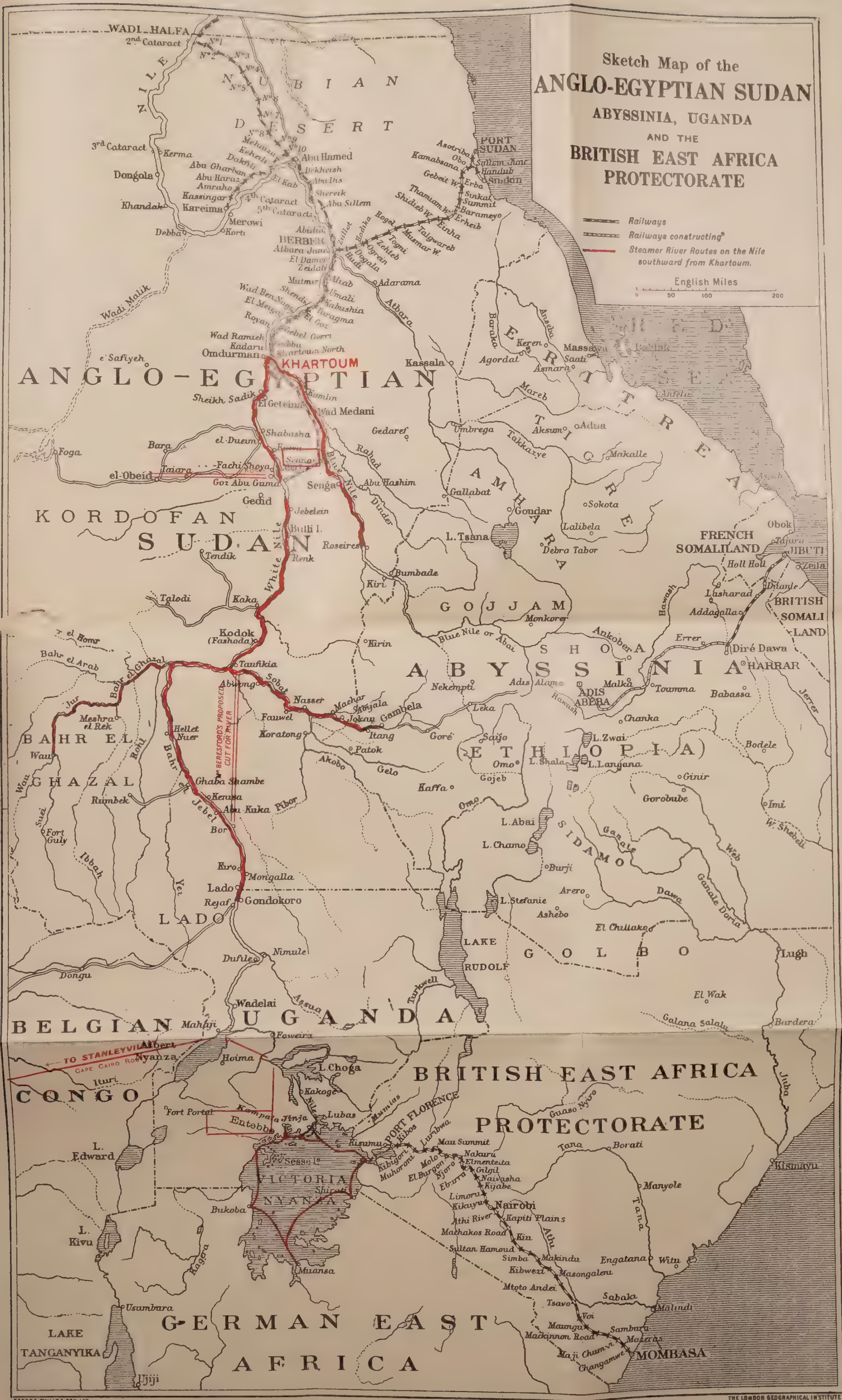
Mule Riding from Diré-Daoua to Addis-Abeba, about 15 days.

There are three methods of reaching Khartoum from Cairo :

1st.—By Egyptian State Railway, Cairo to Assuan ; Tourist or Sudan Government Steamer, Assuan to Wadi Halfa ; Sudan Government Railway, Wadi Halfa to Khartoum.

2nd.—By combined Railway and Tourist, or Express Steamer, to Assuan ; Tourist or Sudan Government Steamer to Wadi Halfa ; and railway to Khartoum.

3rd.—By Tourist or Express Steamer to Assuan ; by Tourist Steamer to Wadi Halfa ; and thence by railway to Khartoum.



Reproduced by kind permission of the "African World" to illustrate the different Routes.

* The Line is being constructed as far as El Obeid.

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RED SEA ROUTE:

[1] Khartoum N.	[1] Port Sudan
[1] Shendi	[2] Port Sudan
[1] El Damer	[2] Suez Docks
[1] Atbara Junction	[3] Suez Docks
[1] Atbara Junction	[3] Cairo

TRANSPORT.

Since the opening of the Uganda Railway the facilities thus afforded for transport of stores and goods, etc., largely did away with the necessity of employing porters, except in the districts not yet served by the railway.

Porters are still used in considerable numbers for up-country caravans and big-game shooting safaris, also for the transport of farm produce to the railway line (see chapter on 'Native Labour'). Besides the native porter, transport is carried on chiefly by means of ox wagons. Good trained oxen fetch about £5 each. It is a matter of opinion with residents in the Protectorate whether the graded animal makes a better trek ox than the native one. The natives make good drivers, though the best are the Cape boys from South Africa, who can command much higher wages. This extra cost is often saved by the better treatment and care taken of the animals by these more experienced drivers. There are a number of good roads of which a list is given elsewhere, and wagons can be used nearly all over the country. The roads often become difficult, however, during and after the rains. Good wagons can be bought locally and for ordinary farm use a two-wheeled strong cart is the best.

Transport is also carried on by means of pack mules and donkeys. Mules are the most serviceable animals for light work, and good beasts may be bought for about Rs.200 (£13 6*s.* 8*d.*).

The rate of payment for raw native porters is from 12 cents (2*d.*) per day (for wages of porters and native labourers refer to chapters on 'Native Labour,' p. 141, and 'Safaris,' p. 152).

There are motor transport services for both passengers and goods between Nairobi and Fort Hall and Nyeri, also periodically between Voi and Taveta (German border).

[1] Egyptian State Railways. [2] Khedivial Mail Steamers.
[3] Sudan Government Railways.

NAIROBI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

The Township of Nairobi, which consists of the whole area lying within a radius of one and a half miles from the Provincial Commissioner's Office, has since the year 1901 been administered by a Municipal Committee, composed at first of seven and, since 1905, of thirteen members, seven of whom are Protectorate officials and six non-official residents of Nairobi, all nominated annually by the Governor. The District Commissioner is chairman *ex officio*.

The fees and rates leviable in the township under local rules constitute the revenue of the Committee, which amounts to over £4,000 per annum, and out of this sum the Committee provides the Conservancy and pays for the electric lighting of the roads and streets of the whole area. For the former purpose a large staff of native labourers is kept and housed, under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector and Compound Manager.

The Committee controls all buildings within the township area, and no houses can be erected until plans have been examined and approved by it. For work of this nature a Building Inspector is employed.

The Government provides the Municipality with a Medical Officer of Health, with whose co-operation and advice the Committee attends to the public health interests of the township. The Committee also makes itself responsible for the slaughtering and inspection of meat in the township, for the control of public markets, gardens, cemeteries, quarries, etc., and for the regulation of various trades by registration.

The work of a non-executive character done by the Committee includes advising in the capacity of Sites Board on every proposal for the alienation of Crown Land in the township ; and in general, all important questions affecting the interests of the township in whatever direction come before the Committee from time to time for deliberation.

Having as yet no powers of rating or of borrowing, the Committee does not undertake the management of the roads and streets, water supply, etc. ; but an Ordinance exists (the Municipal Corporations Ordinance of 1909), under which, if and when applied to Nairobi, the Committee will possess the ordinary powers and attributes of a Municipal Corporation.

The Committee meets twice monthly for the transaction of business in the Municipal Offices, a large wood and iron building, at the junction of Government Road and Sixth Avenue.

Its composition is at present (1912) as follows:

Chairman: Mr. R. W. Humphery (District Commissioner), Messrs. B. Eastwood and S. Couper (Uganda Railway), W. K. Notley (Commissioner of Police), A. C. Tannahill (Land Ranger), H. E. C. Barnes (Chief Auditor), E. W. Battiscombe (Conservator of Forests), Hon. T. A. Wood, B. G. Allen, R. Ribeiro, R. C. Bayldon, P. K. Ghandy, and D. Beaton.

The Town Clerk is Mr. J. A. Watson, W.S., and the staff employed at the Municipal Offices is as follows: *Chief Clerk*, Mr. E. S. Hargreaves. *Clerks*, Messrs. P. S. Fialho and A. C. Fernandes. The Municipal Inspectors are as follows: *Building Inspector*, Mr. A. E. Linton. *Sanitary Inspector*, Mr. A. Campbell. *Compound Manager and Meat Inspector*, Mr. T. W. Patrick.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Associations may chiefly be divided into two classes: (*a*) All those which deal chiefly with political questions, having a small annual subscription and whose meetings are held at varying intervals to represent the opinion of the members on political questions; (*b*) the business Associations, with standing organisation, which approach all questions political or otherwise from a business point of view.

(*a*) *The Uasin Gishu Farmers' Association*, as the name implies, is the local Association of that large area of settlement lying to the north of the railway at Londiani. President, Major Parker Toulson; Honorary Secretary, Mr. Theunisson.

The Lumbwa Pastoralists' Association is an offshoot of the Pastoralists' Association, for the Lumbwa district.

The Molo Pastoralists' Association is an offshoot of the Pastoralists' Association, for Molo district.

The Pastoralists' Association is an Association formed to care for the interests of the pastoralists of East Africa and to promote pastoral industries. Head-quarters: Nakuru—President, F. Watkins; Vice-presidents, Hon. Dr. Atkinson and J. K. Hill; Honorary Secretary, K. A. Fawcus, Njoro.

The Naivasha and District Farmers' Association.—The local Association for the Naivasha district—President, H. W. Attenborough ; Honorary Secretary, H. A. Glass.

Limoru Farmers' Association.—The local Association for the Limoru district—President, H. W. Caine ; Vice-president, W. Hall ; Honorary Secretary, H. Scott.

The Ruiru Farmers' Association.—The Association for the Ruiru and Thika districts—President, P. G. Dickinson ; Honorary Secretary, F. Fletcher.

The Ulu District Association.—For the Machakos and Athi River districts—President, Captain Slater ; Honorary Secretary, C. A. Hill.

The Nairobi Colonists' Association.—Chiefly composed of residents in Nairobi and for their interests—Chairman, G. P. Stevens ; Vice-chairman, S. C. Fichat ; Honorary Secretary, S. Jacobs.

Under heading '*b*' there are two, viz.:

The Landholders' Association of British East Africa.—This Association is rapidly being recognised as the authority on land matters, and was formed in July 1911 as a permanent business organisation to watch over and guard in every way the interest of all landholders in East Africa, and to foster by all means in its power the growth of immigration in East Africa. The chief mover in its formation was Lord Delamere. Its subscription is based upon the acreage held by members and is at the rate of Rs.5 per 1,000 acres per annum. It has permanent offices in Nairobi, and its paid Secretary is Mr. S. Donnelly. A comprehensive library is in process of formation by this Association—President, Lord Delamere ; Vice-president, the Hon. Dr. A. E. Atkinson ; Secretary, S. Donnelly ; Honorary Treasurer, H. F. Ward.

The Coffee Planters' Association.—Formed by the Kyambu coffee planters, for the interests of that industry—President, J. B. Ellis ; Honorary Secretary, J. W. Lenon.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.—To safeguard the interests of the merchant and trader in the highlands specifically, and generally covering the trade interests of the Colony—Chairman, R. C. Bayldon ; Vice-chairman, the Hon. T. A. Wood, M.L.C. ; Honorary Treasurer, A. Davis ; Secretary, S. C. Fichat.

Mombasa Chamber of Commerce.—Protecting the interest of Mombasa, the Port, and the Coast traders and merchants.

The Coast Planters' Association.—This Association is established at Malindi; its general purpose to safeguard the interest of the planters and companies operating in the Coast regions.

EDUCATION IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Government Schools for European children of both sexes are open in Nairobi, Nakuru, and the Uasin Gishu plateau. The School in Nairobi is the premier School of the Protectorate and accommodates 120 children, forty of whom are boarders. Facilities for further education are provided for backward boys, who are over the age of fourteen years, by a separate Boarding Establishment. The standard attained at the Nairobi School is the first-class College of Preceptors, and up to the present the School results have been very satisfactory. The School has a fully qualified staff under the Headmastership of Mr. A. J. Turner. The Nakuru and Uasin Gishu Schools do not have so advanced a curriculum, the latter being more of the character of the Transvaal rural Schools. Private Schools are established at Nairobi and Kijabe, the Nairobi School being controlled by the Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost, and Kijabe by the African Inland Mission. Both are Boarding Schools and are open to European children of both sexes; boys are not allowed to remain when they have reached from twelve to thirteen years of age.

The Education Department is administered by Mr. J. R. Orr, B.A. (Oxon.), assisted by a nominated Advisory Board, composed of Official Members and representatives of the Missions and Settlers' Associations.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

An extensive system of education for natives is also being organised throughout the Protectorate, and is at present divided into three classes.

General Education.—This is carried on by the Missionary



Photo *Dempster Studio*

A NATIVE POLICEMAN (ASKARI)

Societies, of which there is a large number, including various nationalities and denominations. With the exception of a few Industrial Missions, these are mainly engaged in literary education with a view to evangelisation. Attempts are being made to train native teachers in order to start subordinate Schools in the native villages.

Industrial Education. — Missionaries are encouraged by a system of Government grants-in-aid to develop the industrial side of education. Grants are given for carpentry, masonry (comprising brick-making, stone-dressing, and building), agriculture, tailoring, smithing, printing, and medical work. The work has been taken up readily, the course of apprenticeship lasting three years, and a number of trained natives will soon be forthcoming. In every case, literary education accompanies industrial training.

Education of Sons of Chiefs and Headmen.—An effort is being made by Government to educate the sons of the leading men in each tribe, with a view to their co-operation with the District Officials. The fully developed course of training comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic, improved methods of agriculture, a general knowledge of building, and, lastly, of the routine of administrative work. In some of the provinces the work is carried on by Missions, in others by Government Schools.

ARMED FORCES.

King's African Rifles.

First Battalion.—Two Companies with an establishment of six Officers and 200 Native Ranks.

Third Battalion.—Six Companies Infantry and one Company Camel Corps with an establishment of twenty-four Officers, one Warrant Officer, eight Native Officers, and 875 other Native Ranks.

A Band is kept up extra to this establishment. The Bandsmen (twenty-five) are trained soldiers.

The two Companies of the 1st Battalion are composed of Yoas, recruited in British Central Africa for three years' service in East Africa.

Rate of pay, Rs.15 per month and rations.

The 3rd Battalion is composed of Soudanese, Abyssinians, Nandi, Kavirondo, and other natives of the Protectorate. Various rates of pay are in force ranging from Rs.26 to Rs.16 per month without rations.

Garrisons are furnished at the following places:

Nairobi	(Headquarters.)
Gobwen Camel Corps.	Jubaland.
Yonti.	Jubaland.
Serenli.	Jubaland.
Moyali.	Abyssinian Frontier.
Kulal.	Abyssinian Frontier.
Ngabotok.	
Zanzibar.	

Officers are seconded from British regiments for periods of three years, which may, in certain circumstances, be extended to five years.

EAST AFRICA POLICE.

The establishment of the East Africa Police is a total of 1,576 of all ranks, of whom fifty-three are Europeans and sixty-six Asiatics.

The African ranks of the Force are composed chiefly of Kavirondo, Akamba, Waswahili, Wanyamwezi, and Somalis, who are enlisted for a period of three years, and may be re-engaged until their service totals twenty-one years.

The principal duty of the Force consists in the performance of ordinary police duties in the larger towns and the European Settlement districts, in all of which there are European Officers in charge, assisted by European Non-commissioned Officers and Constables. Small bodies of police are attached to the head-quarters of out-districts to furnish the necessary station guard and escorts to the Administrative Officers. European Settlement areas are regularly patrolled by both European and African Police, the former being provided with rapid means of transport in the shape of either horses or mules, whichever may be best suited to any particular district.

A central training depot has recently been established in Nairobi, at which all recruits undergo a course of training prior to taking up active duties as Police-constables.

The distribution of the Force is as follows :

	Europeans.	Asiatics and Africans.
Seyidie Province	6	300
Tanaland „	1	73
Jubaland „	1	80
Kenya „	2	136
Ukamba „	25	590
Naivasha „	12	148
Nyanza „	6	216

VOLUNTEERING IN EAST AFRICA.

Various reasons prevented the first Volunteer ordinance from being a success. The most serious of these was the fact that the machinery making it compulsory for a man to qualify and keep his rifle in good condition and reserve ammunition intact became a dead letter. There were never more than three

Companies—the Railway, Mombasa, and Nairobi, the latter absorbing all the men from the remainder of the Protectorate although the recruiting never exceeded about three hundred. Under various commanders some good work was done in spite of adverse circumstances, but it soon became evident that a new scheme must be devised if the Government were to possess an efficient force. It is to Capt. Ward's all too short regime and to Col. Kirkpatrick that the present ordinance, together with the possibility of a real Volunteer Corps, is due. The year 1905 saw the first definite enrolment. For years previous to this the Railway had run a Rifle Club for the Police (originally Railway Police) and possessed the old range. This became the general range, but was unapproachable during wet weather. The short rifle was served out and proved a very efficient weapon, being capable of withstanding hard knocks and lasting well.

In British East Africa the percentage of qualifications has always been high, it being practically impossible to find a volunteer who did not understand a rifle.

Presently the Public Works Department required the range and the Government gave another in exchange more conveniently situated, the longest range being 800 yards.

In 1909, an Instructor came out and the efficiency of both range and shooting steadily improved. With the 1910 ordinance in view and the large percentage of qualifications further changes and improvements were made. Meanwhile other ranges had been opened. The one at Mombasa is handicapped through difficulties of sun, wind, and sea; and the men fire at all ranges from the one firing point. Their recruiting area is limited and consequently they have never attained to such numbers as have the other Companies. At present Judge Bonham Carter is in charge.

The Railway has ranges at Voi, Makindu and Nakuru. That at Makindu is the most perfect as regards atmospheric conditions in the Protectorate, and it is unfortunate that it is not more central for the more important matches. The 'Railway' Company (of which at present the Hon. the Manager is in charge) is a strong body of men, well able to take care of the line in case of emergency. The 'Nairobi' Company, at present in charge of the Rev. W. M. Falloon, shares the Nairobi range with the Railway. This range is the largest and best equipped, having five targets up to 800 yards with telephone communication.

An extension for two more short distance and two long distance ones for 1,000 and 1,100 yards has been sanctioned. A large pavilion is also in course of erection by the Public Works Department.

On January 1, 1911, the old ordinance was repealed and that of 1910 substituted. This has resulted in a much larger number of recruits. It still remains a Reserve, but units have already been established in Machakos, Limoru and Uasin Gishu, besides the Nairobi, Railway, and Mombasa (who simply took the new oath and remained in the Reserve). Lately the Frontiersmen have come in and constituted a unit, these making a very strong command. One hundred more rifles have been cabled for and it certainly seems as though the new ordinance had more life in it than the old, and was more popular with the average man. The allowance is more liberal: 100 rounds reserve, 200 rounds for practice, and 300 rounds at cost price.

The new efficiency test, and one far more suited to bush fighting than the old, is as follows:

100 yds.	5 rounds	grouping	25 points
200 ,,	5 ,,	snapshooting	20 ,,
500 ,,	5 ,,	observation	20 ,,
500 ,,	8 ,,	rapid	32 ,,
			97
		Qualification Standard	30 ,,
		Marksmanship	65 ,,

The result has been to obtain a larger number of men firing all the year round and a far more capable fighting force ready, when needed.

The more important competitions are:

The Manning Cup, presented by General Manning for competition amongst the four Protectorates of British Central Africa, British East Africa, Uganda and Somaliland.

Conditions: 200, 500, 600, 700, 800, Bisley.

Winners:

1906.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
B.C.A.	Uganda.	B.E.A.	Uganda.	B.E.A.
1087	1173	1160	1207	1241

The Waddell Shield.
Conditions: Service, Tuter Company.
Winners: Nairobi, 4 years; Railway, 1 year.

'Daily Mail' Empire Cup.

1909.	1910.	1911.
180th place	136th place	117th place

The Mackay Cup.—A Nairobi Inter-Company cup; open to any member of any Nairobi Company.

Conditions: 200, 500, 700, Bisley—Fired over twice, one week between each shoot.

Winners:

1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
M. Ferrier, Nairobi Co.	A. J. Turner, Railway Co.	A. G. Engelbright, Railway Co.	M. Pearson, Nairobi Co.	Rev. W. M. Falloon. Nairobi Co.

In April 1912, a military officer was appointed to the Volunteers. This will mean great developments in the near future.

LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN.

This Force first came into being in England in 1905, and a Unit was formed in East Africa in November 1907. There were at first only fifteen members under the control of Mr. R. C. Grant.

In 1909 Major A. Essex Capell, D.S.O., took command of the Force, which he relinquished in June 1910, when Mr. R. W. Humphery assumed command. There are at present 100 members scattered over the country.

The aim of the Legion is to organise themselves in such a way that, in the event of hostilities in the country, they will be able to take the field with the minimum of delay.

For some considerable time endeavours have been made to receive recognition from the Government and this has now been accomplished, the Legion having been gazetted on February 15, 1912, as a 'Field Service Unit' under the Volunteer Reserve Ordinance of 1910. Under this Ordinance members must take an oath to appear for military service within the Protectorate when called upon by the Governor so to do.

They must further pass an efficiency test in shooting, for which the Government allows a capitation grant of Rs.15 per efficient per annum.

They serve under officers elected by themselves, but in the case of active service an officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces will be appointed to direct operations and the provisions of the Army Act, 44 and 45 Victoria, Cap. 58, and all acts amending or substituted for the same will apply as far as applicable.

It was difficult at first to get people to take much interest in the Legion in this country, but now that official recognition has been obtained it is hoped that the Legion will greatly increase in numbers and efficiency.

The annual subscription is Rs.15 per annum.

All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Legion of Frontiersmen, East Africa Command, Nairobi.

EAST AFRICAN TURF CLUB.

Racing in East Africa is controlled by the East African Turf Club. This Club is under the distinguished patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and His Excellency the Governor. The following are the officers: *President*, The Right Hon. Lord Delamere. *Vice-Presidents*, Hon. Mr. C. C. Bowring, C.M.G., Major Tuson. *Stewards*, B. G. Allen, Esq., Hon. R. B. Cole, T. H. Drake, Esq., E. D. A. Gooch, Esq., Captain A. K. O'Brien, Major L. E. S. Ward, F. W. Greswolde Williams, Esq., R. W. Humphery, Esq. *Secretary and Treasurer*, H. F. Ward, Esq.

There are three meetings held annually in Nairobi, viz. January, July, and October. The Produce Stakes (value £100) is the event of the year, a race—as the name implies—for ponies bred in British East Africa. Races are chiefly for East Indian, country-breds, and Arabs, and at each meeting there are at least four races for horses, of which there are in East Africa animals of the South African, Australian, and English classes. The programmes are filled up with races for Somali and Abyssinian ponies. Though racing is in its infancy, the tendency is upwards and the outlook promising. At present, however, the revenue will not allow of higher stakes than £30 to £50. The enclosures and the course in Nairobi are far better than a stranger would be led to expect. The course is well kept up, and provides excellent going at all times of the year. There is also a very

good steeplechase course, of which description of race there are two each meeting. In the paddock there are lock-up boxes, sufficient for forty-three horses. The weighing-in-room is spacious and is fitted up with the most modern pattern of scales. There is ample accommodation for the public and members of the East African Turf Club. There are luncheon and refreshment rooms, etc. Betting is carried on by means of the totalisator, and facilities are provided for betting to win and for a place, and there is a separate office for paying out on winning bets. The races are a general holiday in Nairobi, Settlers coming in for the events from all over the country; balls, theatricals and other entertainments being provided to coincide with the Turf Club events.

The entrance fee to the East African Turf Club is Rs.25.

A yearly subscription of Rs.25 entitles a member to a badge for himself and one lady's badge, with free entrance to all meetings. On a subscription of Rs.15 a member has to pay entrance money to each meeting.

THE MASARA HUNT.

Masters.—Captain G. Hutton Riddell, M.V.O., and James Elkington, Esq., Masara, near Nairobi.

Secretary.—H. Douglas-Cooper, Esq., Kisawa, near Nairobi.

Huntsman.—James Elkington, Esq.

Whippers-in.—Charles Taylor, Esq., and Henry Weston, K.H.

(There are about twenty-seven couples of hounds and the kennels are situated at Masara, near Nairobi.)

Telegraph Office.—Nairobi.

Railway Station.—Nairobi, five miles.

Days of Meeting.—Sundays, Wednesdays and occasional by-days.

The country hunted by the Masara hounds covers a very large area. For the most part it is composed of high ridges with streams in the valleys, while on the south side there are large forests. There is no wire with the exception of quarantine fences, which are well gated. A well-bred pony with plenty of bone of the Arab, Somali, or East African class, is the most suitable mount for the country. Jackals and duiker are hunted. The



Photo R. J. Stordy

MASARA HUNT MEET AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NAIROBI

Masters are guaranteed a sum of £300 per annum, and a subscription of £5 qualifies for membership to the Hunt Club. The system of 'capping' is not practised. Hounds were first imported to British East Africa by the late Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.M.G. During the last five years the pack has been chiefly maintained by drafts kindly presented by Lord Leconfield and F. W. Greswolde-Williams, Esq., and drafts purchased privately by the Joint-Masters. On the formation of a Hunt Club in 1910, the Joint-Masters presented their hounds to the Hunt Club and gave the Club the use of the kennels.

The Masters of the Masara Hunt have been: 1903–1904, Captain Henderson; 1904–1908, G. H. Goldfinch, Esq.; 1908–1912, James Elkington, Esq., and Captain G. H. Riddell.

Huntsmen: 1903–1904, Captain Henderson; 1904–1908, G. H. Goldfinch, Esq.; 1908–1912, James Elkington, Esq.

BANKS.

The banking business is well represented in British East Africa by two well-known firms, viz.: The National Bank of India, Limited, and The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

The National Bank of India, Limited, are Bankers to the Government of British East Africa and Uganda. The bank was established in 1863. The Head Office is in Bishopsgate, London. There are branches in the important towns of India and Ceylon; also at Aden and Zanzibar; and in British East Africa and Uganda at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kampala, Entebbe, and Jinja.

Original capital £1,000,000 in £25 shares; of which £12 10s. is paid up, amounting to £500,000. A dividend of 12 per cent. is paid, and the bank has had a most successful career, having doubled its capital out of profits, besides paying handsome dividends. Present capital £2,000,000 (£1,000,000 paid up). Reserve Fund, £850,000. Shareholders have received one share free of cost for every share held.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.—This bank has a subscribed capital of £6,194,100 and a paid-up capital of £1,548,525. The Reserve Fund amounts to £1,920,000.

There are branches throughout South Africa, in Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, and in the chief towns of British East Africa. A branch has been recently opened at Eldoret. The Head Office is in London, and there are agencies in Hamburg and New York. The bank conducts every description of banking business with any part of the world.

NAIROBI YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The new building of the Nairobi Y.M.C.A. is situated at the corner of Standard and Y.M.C.A. streets, and comprises a large reading-room, which can also be utilised as a lecture hall with seating accommodation for over one hundred persons, a spacious hall lounge, class and sitting rooms, billiard room, and secretary's office; whilst on the first floor are the quarters of the General Secretary, Mr. J. J. Percival Curnow, and a limited number of resident members. Close by are the Y.M.C.A. tennis courts, which are in constant use. A very fair lending library is also provided. The Association comprises the following agencies :— Men's Sunday Evening Service at 8.15, and weekly Bible Study Class, Literary and Debating Society, Billiards, Chess and Draughts Club, and String Band, whilst the usual out-door sports—cricket, football and hockey—are well provided for. The annual subscription is Rs.15, with an extra subscription of Rs.15 for games. The building was erected at a total cost of about £1,700, of which sum about £550 remains to be raised. During the month of June of this year it is proposed to make a special effort to rid the Association of this debt, and also to provide funds for further necessary building; it is hoped to raise £1,000 by means of a 'lightning campaign' extending over one week. Whilst the membership is naturally limited to professing Christians, others may derive all the benefits of membership by becoming Associates, with the one restriction that they are not entitled to hold office or vote at general meetings. The total membership is well over one hundred and fifty, of which number about one-half are 'Associates.' Technical classes are also provided, and in many other ways the young men of the town and district can find the Y.M.C.A. a real help and 'home from home.'

CHURCHES AND MISSIONS.

The principal religious denominations are represented by churches or missions at various localities in the Protectorate.

At Mombasa there are a Protestant Memorial Cathedral and a Roman Catholic Church; and in Nairobi, Protestant, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic Churches.

Various Missions hold services in accordance with their own particular creed.

Missionary work is being carried on by the following Societies in the country:

The African Inland Mission.
The Church Missionary Society.
The Church of Scotland Mission.
The Evangelical Mission of Leipzig.
The Friends Africa Industrial Mission.
The Italian Mission.
The Lumbwa Industrial Mission.
The Mill Hill Mission.
The Mission of the Holy Ghost.
The Seventh Day Adventists Mission.
The Swedish Mission.
The United Methodist Free Church Mission.

The Missions are doing good work and exerting a beneficial influence over the natives by their methods of education and the alleviation of native diseases and ailments by means of medical treatment at the various Mission Dispensaries.

Technical education given at most of the stations is resulting in many of the natives acquiring elementary knowledge of many useful employments, such as carpentry, cooking, building, brick-making, gardening and planting, sewing, tailoring, road-making, laundry work, etc.

The results in many cases are most creditable and encouraging.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Bishop: The Right Rev. W. G. Peel, D.D., Bishop of Mombasa.

The history of the Church of England in East Africa is mainly the story of the Church Missionary Society. The first recognition of the needs of the European community

was made in Mombasa by the provision, through subscription, of a church in which service was conducted for some years. The accommodation was not great, but it sufficed until the present cathedral was built. The old church was sold to the Church Missionary Society, and is now Bishop's Court.

Since then the English congregation worships by courtesy in the cathedral. The latter is a fine building of a Moorish rather than an Anglican type; but embraces the requisites of a climate like the coast, namely, loftiness and coolness. The font and pulpit are fine specimens of carved Carrara marble. Two interesting objects in the building are Bishop Hannington's original chair, and the eagle lectern which originally belonged to the boat which carried on the traffic between Zanzibar and Mombasa. There is a fine display of modern brasses at the west end, and a small peal of hemispherical bells above.

Later on the need of a church in Nairobi was recognised, and the Rev. P. A. Bennett went out under the auspices of the Colonial and Continental Church Society and began in 1902 the 'spade work' of this Chaplaincy. The response was immediate and good. After two and a half years' worship in the Railway Institute, the present Church of St. Stephen's was consecrated after the retirement of the chaplain.

The incoming Chaplain, the Rev. W. Marcus Falloon, reaped the advantage of a centre from which to work. The first addition was a small chancel; but a better and more substantial building was needed.

In 1907 the rapid growth of the suburb of Parklands, and the inconvenience of the distance to St. Stephen's, led to the building of the small stone church of St. Mark's. This was built with a view to possible enlargement and even after this short time additions will soon have to be made.

In 1911 the Bishop decided to reside at Nairobi for a portion of each year. This necessitated the Chaplain leaving the house 'Bishopsbourne.' The committee built a Parsonage House on a new plot near the Treasury costing £500, a very valuable addition to the Chaplaincy assets. There are also funds (about £1,600) in hand for a new church, to cost, when complete, £5,000. A part of the church will be proceeded with immediately, costing £2,000; so £400 is still needed for the portion to be opened free of debt.

In 1908 a Chaplaincy was opened for Kyambu and district,

the Rev. P. A. Bennett again doing the pioneer work, which resulted in the opening of St. Paul's, Kyambu, in 1911. Services are held by the present Chaplain, Rev. W. P. Low, at Limoru (two centres), Escarpment, Kyambu (two centres), Machakos Majadi Railway.

The Diocese is now, on the resignation of Bishop Tucker (of Uganda) and the consecration of Bishop Willis, to be extended to the Lake and consequently embrace Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu, Uasin Gishu, four centres where services are occasionally held.

Kisumu has a very pretty little church called the Boughton Memorial Church.

Kyambu and District Chaplaincy.

Divine Service is held at following centres:

Kyambu, St. Paul's, 1st Sunday in month.
Limoru, ,, 2nd ,, ,,
Machakos, ,, 4th ,, ,,

Services are also held, when possible, at Upper Kyambu, Ruiru River, Ndamgu River, Kijabe, Magadi Junction.

(Chaplain: Rev. W. P. Low, B.A., Camb.)

COST OF LIVING.

Owing to the manifold differences of taste and requirements it would be difficult to give any definite figures of the actual cost of living in the Protectorate beyond stating the average ruling prices for various commodities.

One may live in Nairobi at quite moderate expense (slightly higher in Mombasa), and where it might be necessary to spend a little more in one direction this could be saved in another. It is certain, however, that apart from the question of food and lodging a greater value may be had from a small salary or income in such directions as servants, riding and out-door recreation, than could be obtained, say, in most towns in Europe or America. The cost of living for a settler on a farm is very cheap. In fact, figures have been stated by some bachelor settlers very astonishing to the townsman.

As far as Nairobi is concerned, one may board at an hotel at the rate of from Rs.5 (6*s.* 8*d.*) per day and from Rs.75 (£5) per month. Boarding houses are cheaper. The best hotels charge from Rs.7.50 to Rs.15 per day. Good meals at various hotels and restaurants in Nairobi may be had for R.1 and R.1.50.

Beef, mutton, poultry, milk, butter, eggs and all kinds of groceries are easily obtainable at moderate prices. Various household necessaries naturally cost rather more than in Europe due to the high charges for importation, but owing to keener business competition and a greater demand these prices are lower than they were two or three years ago.

Household furniture of an excellent quality made from country woods and Indian teak may be bought at very reasonable rates, which accounts for the very small quantity of English furniture imported.

Average prices of various Groceries, Articles of Consumption and Household Requisites.

(One rupee = 1*s.* 4*d.* Fifty cents = 8*d.* Six cents = 1*d.*)

	Rs. c.
Asparagus (local), per bundle	1·37
„ (tins) French, per 1lb. tin.	1·00
„ various, per 2½lb. tin	1·62
Apples, per lb.	30 cents to 37
Bacon (Uplands Bacon Factory), per lb.	75
Baking Powder, 1lb. tin	1·87
Barley, 2lb. tin	75
Beef (fresh), per lb.	36
Borax, per lb.	37
Bovril, 2oz. bottle	1·50
Brandy, per bottle	Rs.3 to 5·00
Bread, per loaf of 18oz.	20
Butter (fresh)	75 cents to 1·25
Cigarettes (Three Castles) per tin of 50	87
„ (Egyptian)	Rs.3 to 6·00
Cheese, per lb.	1·00
Cocoa, per ½lb. tin	Rs.1·40 cents to 1·62
Coffee, local (ground), per 1lb. tin	1·00
„ „ (green), per lb.	36
Corn Flour, per 1lb. tin	60 cents to 85

	Rs. c.
Corned Beef, per 1lb. tin	87
Dates, per 2lb. bottles	1·25
Eggs, native, per doz.	40 cents to 50
,, (English fowls) per doz.	Rs.1 to 2·25
Eno's Fruit Salt	2·25
Fish (fresh)	50
Figs, per 1lb. tin	75
Fowls	50 cents to 1·25
Flour, per 50lb. bag	Rs. 4·75 to 6·75
Fruit in Syrup, per tin	87 cents to 1·12
Ground Rice, per 2lb. tin	75
Ice, per lb.	6
Jams, per tin	from 50
Lard, local, per 2lb. tin	1·35
Lobster, per 1lb. tin	2·00
Lemons, each	6
Macaroni, per 1lb. tin, 75 cents ; 4lb. tin	2·50
Maize cobs (green), each	3
Milk (fresh), per pint	20 cents to 25
,, per dozen small tins, Rs.3. ; per dozen 1lb. tins	5·75
Mineral waters, imported, per doz.	5·50
,, ,, local each	6
Methylated spirits, per bottle	1·00
Mutton, per lb.	25
Oatmeal, per 4lb. tin	1·30
Oranges	6
Potatoes, per lb.	6
Potted meats, per dozen tins	Rs.4·50 to 6·00
Pork	36 cents to 50
Preserved fish in tins	50 cents to 88
Quaker Oats, per 2lb. tin	75
Raisins, per 2lb. tin	1·50
Rice, per 4–6 lbs.	1·00
Salt, per lb., 12 cents ; table, per tin	50
Sardines, per tin (Skipper)	50 cents and 1·00
,, ,, (French)	35 cents to 1·25
Soap, household, per bar	60
,, Cakes from	10
,, Sunlight, per box, 3 tablets	75
Sugar, per lb.	25
Syrup, per 2lb. tin	75

	Rs. c.
Tea, China, per lb.	1·75
,, Ceylon, per lb.	Rs.1·25 to 1·37
Tobacco mixture, per ¼lb.	from 1·00
Tongues, per 1lb. tin	1·37
Vegetables:	
Cabbages, per lb.	3
Lettuce, per lb.	6
Cauliflowers	12 cents to 15
Tomatoes, per lb.	6
Carrots, per lb.	4
Celery, bundle	50
Whisky, per bottle	Rs.2·50 to 4·00

COINAGE AND MONEY TABLES.

The standard coin of the East Africa Protectorate is the Indian Rupee, equal to 100 cents, with an English value of 1*s.* 4*d.* Six cents are equivalent to 1*d.*

There are silver coins of R. 1, 50 cents, and 25 cents; and nickel coins of ten cents and one cent. Paper money exists in Protectorate Notes of Rs.5, Rs.10, Rs.20, Rs.50, Rs.100 and Rs.500.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN MONEY REDUCED TO RUPEES.

English		American		French		German		Rupees and Cents		
s.	*d.*	*Dols.*	*c.*	*Fr.*	*c.*	*M.*	*pf.*	*Rs.*	*c.*	
0	½	0	01	0	05	0	04	0	03	
0	1	0	02	0	10	0	08	0	06	(1 Anna)
0	6	0	12	0	62.5	0	50	0	37	(roughly)
1	0	0	24	1	25	1	00	0	75	
2	0	0	48	2	50	2	00	1	50	
2	6	0	60	3	12.5	2	50	1	87	
4	0	0	96	5	00	4	00	3	00	
4	2	1	00	5	21	4	16	3	12	
5	0	1	20	6	25	5	00	3	75	
10	0	2	40	12	50	10	00	7	50	
£1	0	4	80	25	00	20	00	15	00	
£5	0	24	00	120	00	100	00	75	00	

Rupees Reduced to English, American, French and German Money.

Rupees	English	American	French	German
Rs. c.	*s. d.*	*Dols. c.*	*Fr. c.*	*M. pf.*
(1 Anna) 0 6	0 1	0 02	0 10	0 08
(4 Annas) 0 25	0 4	0 08	0 42	0 32
(8 Annas) 0 50	0 8	0 16	0 84	0 64
(12 Annas) 0 75	1 0	0 24	1 25	1 00
1 00	1 4	0 32	1 68	1 28
2 00	2 8	0 64	3 36	2 56
3 00	4 0	0 96	5 00	4 00
4 00	5 4	1 28	6 72	5 36
5 00	6 8	1 60	8 40	6 66
10 00	13 4	3 20	16 80	13 32
15 00	£1 0 0	4 80	25 00	20 00
20 00	£1 6 8	6 40	33 60	26 66
25 00	£1 13 4	8 00	42 00	33 32
50 00	£3 6 8	16 00	84 00	66 64
100 00	£6 13 4	32 00	168 00	133 28
500 00	£33 6 8	160 00	840 00	666 40

Egyptian Money.

Approximate Values.

	s. d.		*s. d.*
1 Millième = approx.	¼	10 Piastres = approx.	2 1
1 Piastre = ,,	2½	15 ,, = ,,	3 1½
2 Piastres = ,,	5	20 ,, = ,,	4 2
5 ,, = ,,	1 0		

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Letters.

Six cents per ounce inland and oversea, within the Imperial Penny Postage scheme. To other countries, 15 cents for the first ounce, or part thereof, and 9 cents for each additional ounce, or part thereof.

Postcards.

Three cents inland and 6 cents foreign and oversea.

Book Post.

Three cents per two ounces, both inland and foreign.

Newspapers.

Three cents per paper inland. This rate applies only to newspapers registered in East Africa and Uganda. Three cents per two ounces for foreign and oversea.

Parcels.

Inland, United Kingdom, or Zanzibar	Not exceeding 3 lbs.	75 cents
India	,, ,,	1 rupee
Egypt	,, ,,	1·44 ,,
Inland, United Kingdom, or Zanzibar	Over 3 lbs. under 7 lbs.	1·50 ,,
India	,, ,,	2·00 rupees
Egypt	,, ,,	2·12 ,,
Inland, United Kingdom, or Zanzibar	Over 7 lbs. under 11 lbs.	2·25 ,,
India	,, ,,	3·00 ,,
Egypt	,, ,,	2·75 ,,
South African Union	First lb., 81 cents; 50 cents per lb. after.	

Money Orders.

		Commission.
Inland or Zanzibar	Not exceeding Rs.10	12 cents
,, ,,	,, Rs.25	25 ,,
,, ,,	,, Rs.35	37 ,,
,, ,,	,, Rs.50	50 ,,
To India, Aden, German East Africa, and British Somaliland.	Not exceeding Rs.10	27 ,,
,, ,,	,, Rs.25	50 ,,
,, ,,	,, Rs.35	55 ,,
,, ,,	,, Rs.50	1 rupee
To United Kingdom or South Africa.	Not exceeding £2	50 cents.
,, ,,	,, £5	1 rupee
,, ,,	,, £7	1·50 ,,
,, ,,	,, £10	2 rupees

Larger amounts at same rate. No Order to exceed £40 or Rs. 600.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for inland and foreign use are issued and paid at most Post Offices in the Protectorate. These Orders are payable in the United Kingdom, and in almost all British possessions and Colonies.

Savings Bank.

Deposits can be made from R.1 to Rs.7,500 (£500). Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum is paid. This rate applies to all deposits remaining for one complete calendar month.

Telegrams and Cablegrams.

Telegrams within East Africa and Uganda 10 cents per word, with a minimum charge of R.1. Urgent messages, double rates, minimum, Rs.2. Cablegrams to Europe, Rs.2·6 per word from up-country offices and R.1·90 from Mombasa.

Deferred Cablegrams.

Cablegrams to certain places may be transmitted at approximately half the ordinary rates on condition that they are in plain language without figures and that they are liable to a delay of 24 hours.

The arrangement at present applies only to cablegrams exchanged with the United Kingdom, and the rate is R.1 a word from all stations in East Africa and Uganda, including Mombasa.

See notice on The Eastern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Late Communications.

Telegrams may be forwarded from Mombasa as letters by oversea mails, when too late for the post, from Nairobi up to the time of closing the letter box at the coast. The charge is actual postage in addition to the cost of an inland telegram. Posting on board any steamer is also provided for, involving an extra charge of boat hire of 37 cents between 5 A.M. and 8 P.M., and 75 cents between 8 P.M. and 5 A.M. Similar provisions also apply to Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala and Entebbe.

Overland Mails.

Mails are forwarded by both mixed and goods trains on the railway, the despatches being as follows :

Up Mails.

	Box closes.
Leave Mombasa Mondays, Tuesdays,* Wednesdays, Thursdays,* Fridays, Saturdays	11 A.M.
Leave Nairobi, Mondays	1.45 P.M.
,, ,, Tuesdays	11.15 A.M.
,, ,, Wednesdays *	7.0 A.M.
,, ,, Thursdays	11.15 A.M.
,, ,, Fridays *	7.0 A.M.
,, ,, Saturdays	11.15 A.M.
Arrive Kisumu, Sundays	6.50 A.M.
,, ,, Tuesdays	5.13 P.M.
,, ,, Wednesdays	6.50 A.M.
,, ,, Thursdays *	9.34 P.M.
,, ,, Fridays	5.13 P.M.
,, ,, Saturdays *	9.34 P.M.

Down Mails.

	Box closes.
Leave Kisumu each day. Box closes 5 P.M. previous evening	
,, Nairobi, Mondays	10.45 A.M.
,, ,, Tuesdays	12.40 P.M.
,, ,, Wednesdays	10.45 A.M.
,, ,, Thursdays *	4.0 P.M.
,, ,, Fridays	10.45 A.M.
,, ,, Saturdays	10.45 A.M.
Arrive Mombasa, Sundays	8.0 A.M.
,, ,, Tuesdays	8.0 A.M.
,, ,, Wednesdays *	7.12 P.M.
,, ,, Thursdays	8.0 A.M.
,, ,, Fridays *	7.5 P.M.
,, ,, Saturdays	8.0 A.M.

Outlying Stations.

Runner Mails leave Nairobi for Kyambu, Chania Bridge, Thika, Fort Hall and Nyeri on Sundays at 1 P.M., Tuesdays at 2 P.M., and

* Goods Trains.

Thursdays at 2 P.M.; and arrive in Nairobi from these places on Mondays at 8 A.M., Wednesdays at 9 A.M., and Fridays at 9 A.M.

Runner Mails leave Fort Hall for Embu, Meru and the Guaso Nyiro on Tuesdays at 9 A.M., returning on Friday evenings. The mail leaving Fort Hall should connect with the Marsabit runners leaving the Guaso Nyiro on alternate Mondays.

Runner Mails leave Nairobi for Kyambu and Juja daily (box closes 1.45 P.M., except 12.30 P.M. on Sundays) and return daily at 9 A.M. Correspondence to connect with the relayed runner and mule mails from Kibigori to Nandi and Eldore River (Uasin Gishu) should be posted in Nairobi on Mondays at 1.45 P.M., and Thursdays at 11.15 P.M., and mails leave Kibigori Station for Nakuru, Nairobi and Mombasa on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9.28 A.M. Correspondence to connect with the runner mails from Kisumu to Mumias should be posted in Nairobi on Saturdays and Tuesdays at 11 A.M., and mails from Mumias arrive at Kisumu on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P.M.

Flag Signals for Mails at Nairobi.

1. The following flag signals will be shown on the General Post Office flagstaff in connection with the movements of incoming Foreign Mails:

(*a*) A blue flag will be hoisted on the receipt of advice of the departure, from Aden, of a steamer with mails for Mombasa. This flag will continue to be shown during the daytime for the next twenty-four hours.

(*b*) A red flag will be hoisted on the despatch from Mombasa to Nairobi of any Foreign Mail received from oversea. This flag will be shown until the corresponding mail is ready for distribution at Nairobi, when a white flag or arc lamp will be substituted.

(*c*) A white flag will be hoisted whenever any overseas Foreign Mail is ready for distribution. In the case of mails dealt with after 6 P.M., an arc lamp will be hoisted in lieu of a white flag. The flag or lamp will remain hoisted for two hours only.

2. The flags used in connection with the above-mentioned signals will be the blue, red or white ensigns, with the letters 'G.P.O.' in the fly. The blue and red flags will be hoisted between the hours of 8 A.M. and 6 P.M.; the white flag, or arc lamp, as occasion may require.

House Flags of Mail Steamers.

3. For the information of the public in regard to the despatch of letters and telegrams, the House Flags (or distinguishing flags) of the different Shipping Companies will be hoisted on the flagstaff at the General Post Office on the arrival of mail steamers at Mombasa. The flag shown will be that particular to the line to which the vessel belongs, and it will remain hoisted until the steamer leaves the port. The House Flags at present available are as follows :—

(*a*) *For the British India Steam Navigation Company.*—A white pennant with three St. Andrew's crosses in red.

(*b*) *For the Messageries Maritimes.*—A white flag with red corners and letters 'M.M.' in black, in the centre.

(*c*) *For the German East Africa Line Steamers, to and from Europe.*—A yellow pennant with three red, white and black diamonds.

(*d*) *For the German East Africa Line Steamers, Indian and South African Service.*—A yellow flag with red, white and black diamonds in the centre.

(*e*) *For the Union Castle Line Steamers, to and from Europe.*—A blue flag with a St. Andrew's cross in red and a white diamond in the centre.

(*f*) *For the Emperor Navigation Company's Steamers, Mombasa and Kismayu Service.*—A red flag with a blue diamond in the centre and a white letter 'N' in the diamond.

4. In order to distinguish between vessels arriving from and proceeding to India and Europe respectively the flags hoisted in connection with steamers coming from the South (or proceeding North) will show an extra strip of blue cloth one foot in width on the side nearest the flagstaff.

Post Office Savings Bank.

'Savings Bank Business can now be transacted at any Money Order Office in the East Africa Protectorate.

'Deposits can be made from R.1 to Rs.7,500 (£500). Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum is paid. This rate applies to all deposits remaining for any one complete calendar month.

'For further information apply to the local Postmaster or to the Officer-in-Charge, Savings Bank Branch, General Post Office, Nairobi.

'Employers of native labour will do much to popularise the Post Office Savings Bank and also promote thriftiness among the native population if they will encourage their servants to open Savings Bank Accounts.'—*Post Office Handbook.*

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

Provisional List of some of the Charges for Deferred Plain-Language Telegrams from the United Kingdom and vice versa :

Aden and Perim	1s.
British Somaliland (Berbera)	1s. 3d.
British East Africa (Mombasa and all other places)	1s. 4d.
German East Africa (Bismarckburg and Ujiji)	1s. 6½d.
,, ,, ,, (other places)	1s. 4d.
Zanzibar	1s. 3d.
South Africa : Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River Colony and Transvaal	1s. 3d.

Ordinary Tariff.

From	*To*	*Per word*	
United Kingdom	B.E.A. (Mombasa)	2s. 6d.	(Rs.1.90)
,, ,,	B.E.A. (other places)	2s. 9d.	(Rs.2.06)
,, ,,	Egypt (Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port Said)	1s. 0d.	(Rs.0.75)
,, ,,	Aden and Perim	2s. 0d.	(Rs.1.50)
,, ,,	Berbera (Brit. Somaliland)	2s. 6d.	(Rs.1.90)
,, ,,	Djibouti (French Somaliland)	2s. 3d.	(Rs.1.68)
,, ,,	Suakin & Port Sudan	1s. 4d.	(R.1)
Port Said	Mombasa	125 millièmes	
,, ,,	Aden	77 ,,	
Aden	Mombasa	1s. 0d.	(75 cents)
B.E.A. (Mombasa)	India	2s. 1½d.	(Rs.1.60)

Deferred Cablegrams between these places that are not included in the above 'Deferred List' may probably be sent at approximately half the ordinary rates.

TRADE, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The financial position of the Protectorate is in a very satisfactory state. The Colonial Report for 1910–11 states that the actual Revenue collected during the year 1910–11 amounted to £609,586 ; or an increase of £106,546 on the Revenue for 1909–10. In addition to the Revenue, an Imperial Grant-in-aid of £130,000 was received, being £3,500 less than the Grant for 1909–10.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1909–10 AND 1910–11.

Head	1909–10	1910–11	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Grant-in-aid	133,500	130,000	—	3,500
Customs	63,594	78,124	14,530	—
Port, Harbour, &c.	665	1,096	431	—
Licences, Excise, &c.	130,011	162,735	32,724	—
Fees of Court or Office, &c.	19,411	19,857	446	—
Post and Telegraphs	19,942	22,725	2,783	—
Government Railways	235,714	283,618	47,904	—
Rents of Government Property	12,414	18,351	5,937	—
Interest	935	1,103	169	—
Miscellaneous Receipts	15,484	11,343	—	4,142
Sale of Government Property	2,887	4,223	1,336	—
Total, exclusive of Land Sales	634,557	733,175	106,260	7,642
Land Sales	1,983	6,411	4,428	—
Total	636,540	739,586	110,688	7,642
Total, exclusive of Grant	503,040	609,586	110,688	4,142

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the year 1910–11 was £682,041 as compared with £669,405 in 1909–10.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1909–10 AND 1910–11.

Head	1909–10	1910–11	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Rent and Interest to H.H. the Sultan	17,000	17,000	—	—
Pensions	1,778	1,877	99	—
His Excellency the Governor	6,849	7,463	614	—
Lieutenant-Governor and Secretariat	5,818	5,210	—	608
Official Gazette and Printing and Stationery	7,260	5,878	—	1,382
Provincial Administration	71,318	75,012	3,694	—
Provincial Administration, Special Expenditure	1,976	728	—	1,248
Treasury	8,123	8,194	71	—
Customs Department	8,116	8,447	331	—
Port and Marine Department	5,504	4,776	—	728
Port and Marine Department, Special Expenditure	917	1,530	613	—
Audit Department	2,337	2,423	86	—

Head	1909–10	1910–11	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Legal Departments	12,162	12,311	149	—
Police	46,273	38,896	—	7,377
Prisons	10,601	12,170	1,569	—
Medical Departments	15,244	12,638	—	2,606
Medical Departments, Special Expenditure.	800	1,416	616	—
Hospitals and Dispensaries	9,489	9,808	319	—
Hospitals and Dispensaries, Special Expenditure.	256	66	—	190
Education	1,835	3,204	1,369	—
Transport	2,688	2,508	—	180
Military Expenditure	46,639	49,398	2,759	—
Military Expenditure, Special Expenditure.	477	338	—	139
Miscellaneous Services	2,841	4,044	1,203	—
Bombay Agent	979	846	—	133
Post Office and Telegraphs	26,249	29,113	2,864	—
Post Office and Telegraphs, Special Expenditure.	490	1,025	535	—
Railway Department	165,101	198,929	33,828	—
Railway Department, Special Expenditure.	16,835	11,647	—	5,188
Agricultural Department	21,764	20,937	—	827
Agricultural Department, Special Expenditure.	4,513	11,302	6,789	—
Forest and Scientific Departments	15,283	14,705	—	578
Forest and Scientific Departments, Special Expenditure.	1,524	556	—	968
Immigration Department	726	683	—	43
Survey Department	22,025	19,586	—	2,439
Land Office	7,810	5,446	—	2,364
Public Works Department	17,243	15,524	—	1,719
Public Works Department, Recurrent	28,164	30,727	2,563	—
Public Works Department, Extraordinary.	40,803	27,895	—	12,908
Abolition of Slavery	13,595	5,125	—	8,470
Coast Land Settlement	—	2,660	2,660	—
Total	669,405	682,041	62,731	50,095

Summary of Totals of Revenue, Expenditure, and Grants-in-aid from 1906–1911.

Year.	Grant.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£
1906–07	164,000	461,363	616,089
1907–08	193,000*	474,760	691,677
1908–09	138,000	485,668	703,103
1909–10	133,500	503,040†	669,405
1910–11	130,000	609,580	682,041

* Including special grant of £40,000 for abolition of slavery.

† A proportion of the Customs Revenue was handed over to Uganda; otherwise the Revenue would have been £523,740 in 1909–10 and £630,971 in 1910–11.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LIBRARY

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1911–1912.

Balance on 1st April, 1911	£147,010
Revised estimate of Revenue, 1911–12	£700,135
Grant-in-aid, 1911–12	£115,000
Grant-in-aid, Magadi (on account)	£75,000
	£1,037,145
Revised estimate of expenditure, 1911–12	£797,317
Expenditure for Magadi	£75,000
Estimated surplus balance, 31st March, 1912	£164,828
	£1,037,145

TRADE—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE PROTECTORATE TRADE FOR THE YEARS 1906–07 TO 1910–11.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	£	£	£
1906–07 ..	765,407	440,705	1,206,112
1907–08 ..	799,717	515,052	1,314,769
1908–09 ..	797,158	436,313	1,233,471
1909–10 ..	775,246	590,057	1,365,303
1910–11 ..	1,000,346	962,911	1,963,257

These figures do not include importations on behalf of the East Africa and Uganda Administrations or material for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway, or specie and bullion, or goods in transit. Inclusive of these figures the total imports amounted to :

1906–07	1,238,409
1907–08	1,251,027
1908–09	1,174,104
1909–10	1,165,673
1910–11	1,606,525

The increase being £368,116, or 29 per cent. over 1906–07. This sum of £368,116 includes specie and bullion valued at £209,674, showing an increase of £152,739 over the previous year, due to the increased circulation among the natives and to the opening of new branches by the National Bank of India and the Standard Bank of South Africa.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO BRITISH EAST AFRICA, THEIR VALUES, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE SAME DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Articles	Year ended 31st March					Increase
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton goods	228,278	197,004	207,545	209,734	261,141	32,863
Provisions	57,262	65,453	72,935	63,595	77,351	20,089
Brass and Copperwares	9,871	18,451	8,445	11,043	26,303	16,432
Sugar	17,406	25,532	34,469	24,723	33,332	15,926
Grain and Flour	67,504	89,176	99,473	74,880	80,654	13,150
Agricultural implements	19,104	15,679	25,171	27,512	29,265	10,161
Arms and Ammunition	11,147	13,042	14,459	14,442	19,015	7,868
Tobacco	15,223	18,814	17,669	21,027	22,697	7,474
Kerosene oil	8,596	12,293	14,108	13,334	14,408	5,812
Apparel	21,659	33,014	20,357	27,251	25,065	3,406
Spirits and liqueurs	29,355	34,240	38,796	29,083	31,096	1,741
Tea	6,495	4,807	7,250	6,072	7,895	1,400
Beads	8,517	9,657	2,076	4,542	9,273	756
All other sorts	168,204	178,535	161,275	188,082	290,135	121,931
Building materials including wood	53,739	33,872	37,177	23,079	40,173	Decrease 13,566
Furniture	9,641	16,281	13,240	12,386	4,600	5,041
Total imports	765,407	799,717	797,717	775,246	1,000,346	Increase 234,939

The total increase in the value of trade merchandise during the year 1910–11 amounted to £225,100 or 29 per cent. over 1909–10.

NOTE.—The decreases marked under Building Materials and Furniture denote the steady growth of trade in local timber and cabinet-making industries.

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports during 1910–11 of British East African produce (exclusive of Uganda, German East Africa, the Congo Free State, and the Soudan) amounted to £276,480 as against £190,668 in the preceding year, being an advance of £85,812 or 45 per cent.

Principal Articles of Export.	£
Copra	30,608
Grain	59,156
Hides and skins	62,258
Ivory	21,975
Rubber	31,963
Domestic produce	276,480

List showing the Noticeable Increases in Value over the year 1909–10.

	£
Grain	30,176
Hides and skins	17,534
Copra	14,454
Rubber	9,419
Wool	6,754
Wax (bees)	3,680
Mangrove bark	3,042
Cotton	3,037
Coffee	1,927

Comparative Statement showing the Quantities, Values, and Duties of Exports of the East Africa Protectorate Produce (i.e. exclusive of Uganda, German East Africa, Congo Free State and Italian East Africa) during the years ended 31st March, 1911 and 1910.

		Year ended 31st March, 1911			Year ended 31st March, 1910		
		Quantity	Value	Duty	Quantity	Value	Duty
			£	£		£	£
Borities (Zanzibar poles)	Nos.	231,777	2,543	238	402,487	4,152	476
Carbonate of Soda	Cwt.	1,301	1,016	Free	726	596	Free
Chillies	Cwt.	16	19	2	..	..	..
Cocoanuts	Nos.	160,305	489	Free	110,675	278	Free
Coffee	Cwt.	1,220	2,995	Free	630	1,068	Free
Copra	Cwt.	36,879	30,608	Free	22,209	16,154	Free
Cotton	Cwt.	1,457	7,477	Free	1,266	4,440	Free
Cotton seeds	Cwt.	2,260	471	Free	104	522	Free
Cowrie and other shells	Cwt.	9,102	1,911	86	5,781	1,411	75
Fibres	Cwt.	6,388	3,727	Free	11,403	6,312	Free
Ghee	Cwt.	1,984	4,829	Free	713	2,259	Free
Grain	Cwt.	204,081	59,156	Free	90,748	28,980	Free
Gum copal	Cwt.	701	1,930	106	564	1,286	162
Hides and skins	Cwt.	20,540	62,258	6,131	16,005	44,724	4,235
Horns and teeth	Cwt.	575	2,355	114	589	1,649	17
Ivory	Cwt.	399	21,975	2,933	509	28,721	4,623
Live stock	Nos.	7,725	5,821	9	5,021	5,430	39
Mangrove bark	Tons.	6,442	6,059	82	3,771	3,017	123
Wattle bark	Tons.	10	47	Free	..	..	..

		Quantity	Year ended 31st March, 1911		Quantity	Year ended 31st March, 1910	
			Value	Duty		Value	Duty
			£	£		£	£
Ostrich feathers	Lbs.	1,156	1,303	Free	375	422	Free
Potatoes	Cwt.	15,762	3,953	Free	15,364	4,193	Free
Rubber	Cwt.	1,726	31,963	3,035	1,582	22,544	2,151
Tortoise shells	Lbs.	753	348	35	755	375	39
Wax (bees)	Cwt.	1,315	7,559	Free	669	3,879	Free
Wood (fine)	Tons.	22	116	8	18	35	2
Wool	Cwt.	1,742	8,121	Free	319	1,367	Free
All other sorts		..	7,431	7	..	6,854	Free
Total . £			276,480	12,786	..	190,668	11,942

TABLE SHOWING PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES FROM WHICH MERCHANDISE HAS BEEN IMPORTED, AND THE STERLING VALUE OF THE IMPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF GOVERNMENT STORES, SPECIE, AND BULLION, AND GOODS IN TRANSIT).

	1910–1911		1909–1910	
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom		359,556		269,566
British Possessions :—				
India and Burmah	212,399		179,484	
Ceylon	5,797		2,678	
Mauritius	6,244		2,894	
South African Union	14,448		16,411	
Uganda Protectorate	3,653		2,073	
Australian Colonies	2,258		739	
Zanzibar	5,477		2,902	
		250,276		207,181
Foreign Countries :—				
Austria-Hungary	27,466		28,462	
Belgium	5,670		2,243	
France	18,168		16,209	
Germany	105,154		79,409	
Holland	67,313		40,988	
Italy	10,851		4,804	
Sweden	3,782		5,304	
Norway	10,443		—	
Switzerland	9,399		4,025	
Russia	1,437		1,664	
Other European Countries	11,477		11,479	
Other Asiatic and African Countries	32,273		19,127	
German East Africa	17,059		17,079	
United States	70,022		67,706	
		390,514		298,499
Total . £		1,000,346		775,246

TABLE SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN EXPORTED, AND THE STERLING VALUE OF THE EXPORTS

	1910–1911		1909–1910	
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom		354,525		191,246
British Possessions:				
India and Burmah	24,866		25,537	
Mauritius	219		120	
Zanzibar	57,599		53,866	
Uganda Protectorate	2,633		—	
South African Union	651		471	
Australian Colonies	18		—	
		85,986		79,994
Foreign Countries:				
Austria-Hungary	11,446		4,827	
Belgium	6,273		2,603	
France	112,658		82,410	
Germany	185,222		75,348	
Holland	11,033		6,100	
Italy	4,458		2,700	
Other European Countries	15,093		7,037	
Other Asiatic and African Countries	43,798		25,407	
United States	132,419		112,385	
		522,400		318,817
Total £		962,711		590,057

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

THE GAME ORDINANCE.

BE it enacted by the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:—

1. *Short title and Commencement of Ordinance.*—This Ordinance may be cited as 'The Game Ordinance 1909,' and shall come into operation on its publication in the *Official Gazette.*

2. *Interpretation.*—In this Ordinance 'The Protectorate' means the British East Africa Protectorate.

'Hunt, kill or capture' means hunting, killing or capturing by any method, and includes every attempt to kill or capture.

'Hunting' includes molesting.

'Game' means any animal mentioned in any of the Schedules.

'Chief Game Ranger' shall mean the officer for the time being in charge of the Game Department.

'Game Ranger' shall include the Chief Game Ranger and any Game Ranger or Assistant Game Ranger.

'Animal,' save as herein expressly provided, means mammals, and birds other than domesticated, but does not include reptiles, amphibia, fishes, and invertebrate animals.

'Native' means any native of Africa, not being of European or American race or parentage.

'Resident' means a non-native who has satisfied the Commissioner of the Province or District in which he resides that he is a *bona fide* resident in the Protectorate.

'Schedule' and 'Schedules' refer to the Schedules annexed to this Ordinance.

'District Commissioner' includes an Assistant District Commissioner.

'Private land' means any land privately owned without a title from the Crown, and any land held or occupied under a conveyance, lease, or licence from the Crown. Provided however that the said term shall not include land occupied by the members of a native tribe or any land sold or leased or otherwise alienated by the Crown with a reservation of the game thereon.

General Provisions.

3. *Animals not to be hunted, etc., without special licence. First Schedule.*—No person, unless he is authorised by a special licence in that behalf, shall hunt, kill or capture any of the animals mentioned in the First Schedule.

4. *Second Schedule.*—Save as in this Ordinance otherwise expressly provided no person unless he is authorised by a special licence in that behalf, shall hunt, kill or capture any animals of the kinds mentioned in the Second Schedule if the animal be (*a*) immature or (*b*) a female accompanied by its young.

5. *Third and Fourth Schedules.*—No person, unless he is authorised under this Ordinance, shall hunt, kill or capture any animal mentioned in the Third or Fourth Schedules.

6. (i) *Power to vary Schedules.*—The Governor may, if he thinks fit, by Proclamation, remove any animal from any of the Schedules, or declare that the name of any species, variety, or sex of animal not mentioned in any Schedule hereto, shall be added to a particular Schedule, or that the name of any species or variety of animal mentioned or included in one Schedule shall be transferred to another Schedule, and, if he thinks fit, apply such Proclamation to the whole

of the Protectorate, or to any Province, District or other area.

(ii) The Governor may, if he thinks fit, by Proclamation alter the number of the animals of any species mentioned in any of the Schedules, which may be hunted, killed or captured under a licence.

7. (1) *Prohibition against the export of trophies for sale.*—Save as hereinafter provided no person shall export or shall attempt to export from the Protectorate for sale any head, horn, bone, skin, feather, or flesh or any other part of any animal mentioned in any of the Schedules, unless the animal has been kept in a domesticated state.

(2) Any District Commissioner or Customs Officer may lawfully detain any of the things mentioned in the preceding Sub-section which it is sought to export until he shall be satisfied by the person seeking to export the same that such thing is not intended for sale.

(3) Nothing in this Section contained shall be deemed to prevent the export for sale of elephant ivory or hippopotamus tusks which have been lawfully obtained.

8. *Prohibition against unlawful possession, etc., of trophies.*—No person shall possess, store, pack, convey or export or attempt to export any animal or any head, horn, bone, skin, feather or flesh or any other part of any animal which has been killed, captured or obtained in contravention of this Ordinance or of the East Africa Game Ordinance 1906 or of any Ordinance, Law or Regulation repealed by the last-named Ordinance, unless such animal or such head, horn, bone, skin, feather, flesh or other part of an animal has been sold by order of the Governor or of a Court.

9. *Penalty for offence against Sections 7 and* 8.—Any person who shall export or shall attempt to export for sale any part of any animal in contravention of Section 7 or shall be in possession of or shall store, pack, convey or export or attempt to export any animal or any part of any animal in contravention of Section 8 of this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding seven hundred and fifty rupees and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months and the animal or the part thereof in respect of which the offence shall have been committed shall be forfeited unless the Governor shall otherwise order.

10. *Animals killed by accident, etc., or found dead, the property of the Government.*—When any animal mentioned in any of the Schedules hereto is killed by accident or when the carcase or remains of any animal shall be found, the head, horns, tusks, skin or feathers of such animal shall belong to the Government; Provided that the

Governor may waive the right of the Government in this respect in any case as he may deem fit; and provided that the Governor may direct the payment to any person or persons so killing or finding of sufficient compensation as shall cover the cost of the transport of any ivory to the nearest station, and may direct rewards to be paid to the finder of any ivory. Any person removing the head, horns, tusks, skin or feathers of any animal killed by accident or forming part of the carcase or remains of any animal found dead with the intention of converting the same to his own use or of depriving the Government of the same shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Nothing in this Sub-section shall be deemed to prohibit the removal of any part of any animal lawfully killed under the provisions of this Ordinance by the person killing the same or by his servants or agent, or to make it an offence for any person to remove any part of any carcase or remains of any animal if such person is the holder of a licence which would authorise him to kill an animal of the same species, sex and variety; Provided, however, that in such case the animal shall count towards the number of animals which such person is entitled to kill under his licence.

11. (1) *Possession, sale, etc., of immature ivory.*—No person shall possess, sell, transfer, export or attempt to sell, transfer or export any ivory which has been obtained in contravention of this Ordinance or of 'The East Africa Game Ordinance 1906' or of any Ordinance or Regulations repealed by such last mentioned Ordinance, or any elephant tusk weighing less than 30 lb., or any piece of ivory which formed part of a tusk under 30 lb. in weight.

(2) *Reservation to the Governor.*—Provided that the Governor or any person authorised by the Governor in that behalf may possess, sell or transfer within the Protectorate or may export from the East Africa Protectorate any ivory belonging to the Government or forfeited under the provisions of this Ordinance or of any Ordinance repealed by this Ordinance.

(3) *Marking of ivory sold under reservation.*—All such ivory possessed, sold, transferred or exported under the provisions of the last preceding Sub-section shall be distinctively marked with such mark and in such manner as the Governor by notice published in the *Official Gazette* may appoint.

(4) *Saving to purchaser.*—The purchaser or transferee of any ivory so sold or transferred under the provisions of Sub-section 2 of this Section shall lawfully possess such ivory and may lawfully export such ivory from the Protectorate.

(5) *Saving as to ivory in transit.*—The Governor may make

rules prescribing the conditions under which ivory may be introduced into the Protectorate for the purpose of transit through the Protectorate.

Notwithstanding anything in this Section to the contrary such ivory introduced into the Protectorate for the purpose aforesaid and in accordance with the conditions imposed by such rules shall be deemed to be lawfully possessed and may be exported from the Protectorate.

12. (1) *Penalty for offence against preceding Section.*—Any person who shall possess, sell, transfer, export or attempt to sell, transfer or export any ivory in contravention of the preceding Section, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three thousand rupees or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months or to both fine and imprisonment, and the ivory shall be forfeited unless the Governor shall otherwise order.

(2) *Onus of proof.*—Whenever a person shall be charged with the offence of being in possession of or selling or transferring or exporting or attempting to sell, transfer or export any ivory obtained in contravention of this Ordinance or of 'The East Africa Game Ordinance 1906' or of any Ordinance or Regulations repealed by the last mentioned Ordinance it shall be sufficient if the summons or charge shall allege that the ivory was obtained in contravention of the law, without specifying the law, and the onus shall then be on the person accused to produce satisfactory proof that the ivory was lawfully obtained under a licence granted under one of the aforementioned Ordinances or Regulations;

Provided, however, that if the person accused shall fail to produce such proof but there shall not be sufficient evidence to prove that such person knew or ought to have known that the ivory was obtained in contravention of the law, the ivory shall be forfeited, but the person accused shall not be liable to either a fine or imprisonment.

13. *Restriction on killing fish.*—No person shall use any poison, or, without a special licence, any dynamite or other explosive for the killing or taking of any fish.

14. *Power to prohibit destructive methods of capture.*—Where it appears to the Governor that any method used for killing or capturing animals is unduly destructive, he may, by Proclamation, prohibit such method or prescribe the conditions under which any method may be used, and if any person uses any method so prohibited, or use any method otherwise than according to the

conditions so prescribed, he shall be liable to the same penalties as are provided in Section 40 of this Ordinance.

Game Reserves.

15. (1) *Game Reserves.*—**The areas described in the Fifth Schedule hereto are hereby declared to be game reserves.**

Power to vary game reserves.—The Governor, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may by Proclamation declare any other portion of the Protectorate to be a game reserve, and may define or alter the limits of any game reserve, and this Ordinance shall apply to every such game reserve.

(2) *Prohibition on hunting, etc., any animal in a Game Reserve.*—**Save as provided in Section 23 of this Ordinance any person who hunts, kills or captures any animal in a game reserve, or is found within a game reserve under circumstances showing that he was unlawfully in pursuit of any animal, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.**

Game Licences.

16. (1) *Licences, and by whom issued.*—**The following licences may be granted by a Provincial Commissioner or a District Commissioner or by such other person as may be authorised by the Governor on that behalf, that is to say :—**

(1) A Sportsman's Licence.
(2) A Resident's Licence.
(3) A Traveller's Licence.
(4) A Landholder's Licence.

(2) *Fees.*—**The following fees shall be paid for licences :— For a Sportsman's licence Rs.750 ; for a Resident's licence Rs.150 ; for a Traveller's licence Rs.15 ; and for a Landholder's licence Rs.45.**

(3) *Period of licence.*—**A Sportsman's licence, a Resident's licence, and a Landholder's licence shall be in force for one year from the date of issue. A Traveller's licence shall be in force for one month from the date of issue. Provided that a 'Resident's licence' may be granted for a single period of 14 consecutive days on payment of a fee of Rs.30, but not more than one such licence shall be issued to the same person within a period of twelve months.**

(4) *Licence to bear name of person and licensed date, etc.*—Every licence shall bear the name in full of the person to whom

it is granted, the date of issue, the period of its duration, and the signature of the person granting the same.

(5) *Licence not transferable.*—A licence granted under this Ordinance is not transferable.

(6) *Licence to be produced on demand being made by Magistrate.*—The holder of a licence shall on demand being made by a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Game Ranger or any Police Officer, produce his licence to such Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Game Ranger or Officer, and any licence holder who fails without reasonable cause to produce his licence shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

17. *To whom Resident's licence may be granted.*—**A Resident's licence** shall not be granted except to a Resident or to an officer in the Public Service of the Protectorate or to an officer of one of His Majesty's Ships on the East Africa Station.

18. *Animals which may be hunted under Sportsman's or Resident's licence.*—**A Sportsman's licence,** and a **Resident's licence** respectively shall authorise the holder to hunt, kill or capture animals of any of the species mentioned in the Third Schedule, but not more than the number of each species fixed by the second column of that Schedule.

19. *Game lawfully killed by the holder of a Sportsman's or Resident's licence on private lands not to count towards number of animals the holder is entitled to kill under his licence.*—**Any game other than animals mentioned in the First Schedule killed or captured by the holder of a Sportsman's or Resident's licence upon private land with the consent of the owner or occupier of the land shall not count towards the number of animals which the holder of the licence is entitled to kill or capture under his licence.**

20. *Animals which may be hunted under a Traveller's licence.*—**A Traveller's licence** authorises the holder to hunt, kill or capture on land other than private land animals of the species and to the number mentioned in the Fourth Schedule, and on private land with the consent of the owner or occupier any animal or animals mentioned in the Third Schedule.

21. (1) **Landholder's licence.**—An occupier of land may take out a landholder's licence and may also take out a similar licence at the same fee for any person permanently employed by him in connection with the land.

(2) *Limited to game on private land.*—The licence shall only permit game to be hunted, killed or captured :—

(*a*) on the land of the holder of the licence or of his employer who has taken out the licence.

(*b*) with the sanction of the owner or occupier, on private land.

(3) *Protection of certain animals.*—The licence shall not authorise any animal mentioned in the First Schedule to be hunted, killed or captured saving only that the holder of a licence may hunt and capture any Eland.

(4) The licence shall not authorise the holder to kill any Eland.

(5) Save as in this Section otherwise provided the holder of a Landholder's licence may hunt, kill or capture any game.

22. *Protection of crops.*—Any landholder, or his servant, finding an animal mentioned in the Schedules spoiling his crops or doing damage to his holding may kill the same without a licence if such act is necessary for the protection of his crops or holding. Provided, however, whenever an Elephant shall be killed under the provisions of this Section, the tusks shall be the property of the Government and shall be dealt with as the Governor may direct.

23. *Special licences issued for scientific or administrative reasons.*—When it appears proper to the Governor for scientific or administrative reasons, he may grant a special licence to any person, to kill or capture animals of any one or more species mentioned in any of the Schedules, or to kill, hunt or capture in a game reserve specified beasts or birds of prey, or other animals whose presence is detrimental to the purposes of the game reserve ; or for scientific reasons to kill or capture, as the case may be, any animal or animals in a game reserve.

A special licence shall be subject to such conditions as to fees and security (if any), number, sex, and age of specimens, district and seasons for hunting, and other matter, as the Governor may prescribe.

Save as aforesaid, the holder of a special licence shall be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

24. (1) **Special licence to kill elephant.**—A Provincial or District Commissioner may, on the application of the holder of a Sportsman's or Resident's licence, grant a special licence authorising such person to hunt, kill or capture either one or two elephants as the applicant shall require and as shall be specified therein. Such special licence shall not authorise the holder to hunt, kill or capture any elephant having tusks weighing less than 30 lb. each.

(2) There shall be paid for such special licence the fees following :—**For a licence to hunt, kill or capture one elephant Rs.150 ; for a licence to hunt, kill or capture two elephants Rs.450.**

(3) Every licence granted under this Section shall expire on the same date as the Sportsman's or Resident's licence

held at the time of the granting of such special licence by the person to whom the same shall be granted, and only one such special licence shall be granted to such person during the period of any such Sportsman's or Resident's licence. Provided, however, if such person shall have taken out a special licence authorising him to hunt, kill or capture one elephant only, he may on payment of a further fee of Rs.300 be granted a licence authorising him to hunt, kill or capture a second elephant.

(4) Any person who having obtained a licence authorising him to hunt, kill or capture two elephants or who having obtained a licence authorising him to hunt, kill or capture a second elephant shall satisfy the Chief Game Ranger by a declaration and in such other manner (if any) as the Chief Game Ranger may require that he has killed or captured no elephant or only one elephant under his licence or licences, as the case may be, he shall either on the expiration or on the surrender of his licence or licences be entitled to a refund of Rs.300.

25. **Special licence to kill giraffe.**—A Provincial or District Commissioner may grant to the holder of a Sportsman's or Resident's licence a special licence authorising such person to hunt, kill or capture one bull giraffe. There shall be paid for such special licence a fee of Rs.150. The provisions of Sub-section 3 of the preceding Section save as to the proviso thereto shall apply to every such licence.

A special licence granted under this Section shall not authorise the holder to hunt, kill or capture giraffe in the Fort Hall District of the Kenia Province, or in the Machakos District of the Ukamba Province.

26. *Original licence to be endorsed.*—Every person who shall obtain a special licence under either of the two preceding Sections shall produce to the officer granting the same his Sportsman's or Resident's licence and such officer shall endorse thereon the fact of such special licence having been granted and the nature of the licence.

27. *Penalties.*—The holder of a special licence issued under Sections 24 or 25 who shall hunt, kill or capture any animal which he is not authorised to hunt, kill or capture or any animal in excess of the number authorised by such licence shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

28. *Penalty for making false declaration for purposes of Section* 24 (4).—Any person who shall make a false declaration for the purposes of Sub-section 4 of Section 24 of this Ordinance shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or to

imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding three months or to both fine and imprisonment.

29. *Forms of licences.*—The Governor may by rule prescribe the forms of licences issued under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Game register.—Every licence holder shall keep a register of the animals killed or captured by him in the form specified in the Sixth Schedule.

Production of register for inspection.—Any person authorised to grant licences, or any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Game Ranger may at any time call upon any licence holder to produce his register for inspection.

Every holder of a licence must within 15 days after his licence has expired produce or send to the District Commissioner of the district in which he resides the register of the animals killed or captured by him under his licence.

Every person holding a licence shall before leaving the Protectorate submit his register to the Chief Game Ranger.

Failure to keep or produce an offence.—If any holder of a licence fails to keep his register truly or to produce his licence as required by this Section he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

30. *Revocation of special licences.*—The Governor may revoke any special licence issued by him when he is satisfied that the holder has been guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of this Ordinance or of the conditions of his licence, or has connived with any other person in any such breach, or that in any matters in relation thereto he has acted otherwise than in good faith.

31. *Refusal of licences.*—The Governor may at his discretion direct that a licence under this Ordinance shall be refused to any applicant.

32. *Lost licences.*—Any person whose licence has been lost or destroyed may obtain a fresh licence for the remainder of the term of the licence lost or destroyed on payment of a fee of five rupees.

33. *Licence does not authorise trespass.*—No licence granted under this Ordinance shall entitle the holder to hunt, kill, or capture any animal or to trespass on private land without the consent of the owner or occupier.

34. *Hunting, etc., animals beyond limit allowed an offence.*—Any person who, after having killed or captured animals to the number and of the species authorised by his licence, proceeds to hunt, kill or capture any animals which he is not authorised to kill or capture, shall be guilty of a breach of this Ordinance.

35. *Hunting game with dogs on land other than private land prohibited.*—It shall be unlawful to hunt with dogs any game on land other than private land. Every person concerned in a breach of the provision of this Section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Restrictions on Killing Game by Natives.

36. *District Commissioner may authorise natives to kill game.*—When the members of any native tribe or the native inhabitants of any village appear to be dependent on the flesh of wild animals for their subsistence, or when it is shown that any wild animals are causing damage to the lands or property of any natives, the District Commissioner of the District may, with the approval of the Governor, by order addressed to the Chief of the tribe or Headman of the village, authorise the tribesmen or inhabitants, as the case may be, to kill animals within such area, and subject to such conditions as to mode of hunting, number, species, and sex of animals and otherwise as may be prescribed by the order.

Provisions re licences not to apply.—The provisions of this Ordinance with respect to the keeping of registers shall not apply to a member of a tribe or native inhabitant of a village to which an order under this Section applies.

Other provisions to apply.—Save as aforesaid, the general provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to every native who is authorised under this Section, and a breach of any order shall be an offence against this Ordinance.

Procedure and Penalties.

37. (1) *Powers to Magistrates, Justices, Police and Rangers to arrest without warrant.*—When a person is seen or found committing an offence, or is reasonably suspected of having committed or of being engaged in committing an offence against this Ordinance, any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police Officer or Game Ranger may, without warrant, stop and detain him, and if his name and address are not known to the Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Officer or Ranger and such person fails to give them to his satisfaction or if the Officer or Ranger has reason to believe that except by arresting such person he may not afterwards be found or made answerable to justice without delay, trouble or expense, he may without warrant apprehend him.

(2) A person apprehended under this Section shall be taken with all practicable speed before a magistrate and shall not be detained without a warrant longer than is necessary for the purpose.

38. *Power to search and seize, etc.*—Whenever any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police Officer or Game Ranger thinks it expedient for the purposes of verifying the register of a licence holder,

or suspects that any person has been guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, or of committing a breach of the conditions of his licence, he may inspect and search, or authorise any subordinate officer to inspect and search, any baggage, package, waggon, tent, building, or caravan belonging to or under the control of such person or his agent, and if the Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Officer or Ranger finds any head, horn, tusk, skin, feather or other remains of any animal or any live animal appearing to have been killed, captured, obtained or dealt with or to be possessed in contravention of this Ordinance he shall seize and take the same before a magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

39. *Power to enter upon land for purposes of the Ordinance.*—Any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police Officer or Game Ranger may enter upon any land for the purpose of this Ordinance or for the purpose of preventing or detecting offences against this Ordinance.

40. *Penalties.*—Any person who hunts, kills or captures any animal in contravention of this Ordinance or otherwise commits any offence against this Ordinance for and in respect of which no penalty is specially provided, or commits a breach of this Ordinance or of the conditions of his licence shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and where the offence relates to more animals than two, to a fine in respect of each animal which may extend to five hundred rupees, and in either case to imprisonment of either description which may extend to two months, with or without a fine.

In all cases of conviction any animal or any head, horn, tusk, skin, feather, or other remains of any animal obtained or possessed in contravention of this Ordinance or of the conditions of a licence shall be forfeited unless the Governor shall otherwise order. If the person convicted is the holder of a licence his licence may be revoked by the Court.

41. *Payment of informers.*—Where in any proceeding under this Ordinance any fine is imposed, the Court may award any sum or sums not exceeding half the total fine to any informer or informers.

Repeal.

42. *Repeals.*—The East Africa Game Ordinance 1906 is hereby repealed ;

Savings.—Provided as follows :—

(1) Where any legal proceedings have been begun under the said repealed Ordinance the same shall be continued as if this Ordinance had not been enacted.

(2) Any person who has before the commencement of this Ordinance committed an offence against the said repealed

Ordinance or committed any breach of the provisions of the said Ordinance or of the conditions of any licence granted thereunder, and which offence or breach cannot be punished under this Ordinance shall be proceeded against and punished as if this Ordinance had not been enacted.

(3) Licences issued under the said repealed Ordinance unexpired at the commencement of this Ordinance shall remain in force for the period for which they were granted, as if this Ordinance had not been enacted; Provided, however, that a Landholder's licence shall be deemed to confer upon the holder the same privileges as are conferred by a Landholder's licence issued under this Ordinance, and a Settler's licence shall authorise the holder to kill animals of the species and to the number authorised by a Resident's licence.

Sportsmen are earnestly requested to see that all camp fires are extinguished when striking camp.

Sportsmen are also requested to refrain from shooting on private land without having previously obtained the permission of the owner.

First Schedule.

Animals not to be hunted, killed or captured by any person except under Special licence.

1. **Elephant.**
2. **Giraffe.**
3. **Greater Kudu Bull (in the District of Baringo).**
4. **Greater Kudu (Female).**
5. **Buffalo (Cow).**
6. **Neumann's Hartebeest in the area (2) of 7 of this Schedule.**
7. **Eland in the following areas :—**
   - (1) **An area bounded, on the South by a line drawn from Kiu Station due East to the Western boundary of the Machakos Native Reserve, on the East by the Machakos Native Reserve to a point where the Athi River enters the said Reserve, thence by the Athi River to a point due North of Donyo-Sabuk, thence by a line drawn direct to Fort Hall, on the North by the Nairobi-Fort Hall main road, on the West by Uganda Railway.**
   - (2) **Rift Valley South of Lake Baringo.**
   - (3) **Uasin Gishu Plateau South of the Nzoia River.**
8. **Roan (Female).**
9. **Roan (Male) in areas (1) and (2) of 7 of this Schedule.**
10. **Sable (Female).**

11. Vulture (any species).
12. Owl (any species).
13. Hippopotamus (in Lakes Naivasha, Elmenteita and Nakuru).
14. Fish Eagle.
15. Ostriches.

Second Schedule.

Animals, the females of which are not to be hunted, killed or captured when accompanying their young and the young of which are not to be hunted, killed or captured except under Special licence.

1. Rhinoceros.
2. Hippopotamus.
3. All Antelopes and Gazelles mentioned in any Schedule.

Third Schedule.

Animals, a limited number of which may be killed or captured under a Sportsman's or Resident's licence.

Kind and number allowed :—

Buffalo (Bull), 2 ; Rhinoceros, 1 ; Hippopotamus, except as provided in the First Schedule, 2 ; Eland, except as provided in the First Schedule, 1 ; Zebra (Grevy's), 2 ; Zebra (Common), 20 ; Oryx (Callotis), 2 ; Oryx (Beisa), 4 ; Waterbuck (of each species), 2 ; Sable Antelope (Male), 1 ; Roan Antelope (Male), except as provided in the First Schedule, 1 ; Greater Kudu (Male), except as provided in the First Schedule, 1 ; Lesser Kudu, 4 ; Topi, 2 ; Topi (in Jubaland, Tanaland and Loita Plains), 8 ; Coke's Hartebeest, 20 ; Neumann's Hartebeest, except as provided in the First Schedule, 2 ; Jackson's Hartebeest, 4 ; Hunter's Antelope, 6 ; Thomas's Kob, 4; Bongo, 2 ; Palla, 4 ; Situtunga, 2 ; Wildebeest, 3 ; Grant's Gazelle (four varieties—Typicus, Notata, Bright's, and Robertsi), of each, 3 ; Waller's Gazelle (Gerenuk), 4 ; Harvey's Duiker, 10 ; Isaac's Duiker, 10 ; Blue Duiker, 10 ; Kirk's Dik Dik, 10 ; Guenther's Dik Dik, 10 ; Hinde's Dik Dik, 10 ; Cavendish's Dik Dik, 10 ; Abyssinian Oribi, 10 ; Haggard's Oribi, 10 ; Kenya Oribi, 10; 'Suni' (Nesotragus Moschatus), 10 ; Klipspringer, 10 ; Ward's Reedbuck, 10 ; Chanler's, 10 ; Thomson's Gazelle, 10 ; Peter's Gazelle, 10 ; Soemmerring's Gazelle, 10 ; Bushbuck, 10 ; Bushbuck (Haywood's), 10 ; Colobi Monkeys, of each species, 6 ; Marabout, 4 ; Egret, of each species, 4.

Fourth Schedule.

Animals, a limited number of which may be killed or captured under a Traveller's licence.

Zebra, 4.

The following Antelopes and Gazelles only :—	
Grant's Gazelle **Thomson's Gazelle** **Jackson's and Coke's Hartebeest** **Palla** **Reedbuck** **Klipspringer** **Steinbuck** **Wildebeest** **Paa (Medoqua and Nesotragus)** **Oryx beisa** **Bushbuck** **Waller's Gazelle** **Topi (in Jubaland, Tanaland and Loita Plains)**	**Five animals in all, made up of a single species or of several, provided, however, that not more than one of each of the following may be shot on one licence :—** **1. Grant's Gazelle.** **2. Palla.** **3. Wildebeest.** **4. Oryx beisa.** **5. Bushbuck.** **6. Waller's Gazelle.** **7. Topi.** **8. Jackson's Hartebeest.**

Fifth Schedule.

GAME RESERVES.

1. The Southern Reserve.

An area bounded by a line following the right bank of the Ngong River from the railway line to the edge of the Kikuyu Forest, along the edge of the forest to a beacon at the point where the M'bagathi River leaves the forest by a line of beacons to the Survey beacon on the Ngong Hills (Donyo Lamuyu), thence to Mt. Suswa by a line of beacons and from Suswa due west to the Mau escarpment which it follows south to the Uaso Nyiro and by the left bank of the river to the German frontier.

Thence following the German frontier to the Tsavo (Useri) River.

By the left bank of the Tsavo River to a beacon at the point where the Ngulia and Kyulu Hills approach the river. Thence following the foot of the Eastern slopes of Kyulu Hills to the Makindu River which it follows to the Uganda railway.

From the Makindu River the line follows the railway to the Ngong River.

2. The Northern Reserve.

Eastern Boundary.

Starting from the ford at 'Campi ya Nyama Yangu' on the Northern Uaso Nyiro river the boundary follows the Eastern slopes of the following hills :—

Mt. Koiseku
Mt. Kalama
Mt. Lololugi
Mt. Wargies (Table Mountains)

Mt. Loe
Mt. Endata
Mt. Kulal

From Mt. Kulal by a line north-east to Mount Moille thence following the Eastern slopes of this mount and Mount Seramba, Mount Loder Moretu and Mount Kul.

From Mount Kul to a beacon on the Western side of Mount Marsabit.

Northern Boundary.

From the beacon on the Western side of Mount Marsabit by a straight line west to Mount Nyiro.

Western Boundary.

From Mount Nyiro following the foot of the Laikipia escarpment to the Mugatan River.

Thence in a direct line to the junction of the Uaso Nyiro and Uaso Narok.

Southern Boundary.

Thence following the left bank of Uaso Nyiro to the ford at 'Campi ya Nyama Yangu.'

Sixth Schedule.

GAME REGISTER.

Species.	Number.	Sex.	Locality.	Date.	Remarks.

I declare that the above is a true record of all animals killed by me in the Protectorate under the licence granted me on the .....19 .

Passed

Signed.....

Signature of examining officer.

H. F. WARD

LAND & ESTATE AGENT · NAIROBI

PROPERTIES of every description for disposal by private treaty.

Business Sites and Residential Properties in and around Nairobi for sale.

The valuation of properties undertaken.

Surveys of properties and subdivisions undertaken.

Properties inspected and reported upon.

Mortgages and investments arranged and supervised.

The management and supervision of properties undertaken.

The erection of buildings of every description arranged for and supervised.

"A NINE YEARS' PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA."

P.O. Box 124 Nairobi. *Telegrams: "Shauris, Nairobi."*

Codes: A.B.C. (5th edition). Bentley's Phrase, Western Union.

References: Messrs. Cox & Co., Charing Cross, London; The National Bank of India, Ltd., Nairobi; and from any of the leading firms or residents in East Africa.

H. F. WARD

LAND & ESTATE AGENT · NAIROBI

Has a nine years' experience of British East Africa, during which time he has closely followed the many and varied industries of that country.

ENQUIRIES INVITED
AND PROMPTLY
REPLIED TO

SWAHILI VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

It is hoped that the following vocabularies and phrases may be found useful, and the compilers offer their humblest apologies for the 'dog' Swahili, which, however, will be more readily understood by the natives of British East Africa. In the case of many words the spelling is that of Prof. Madan's Swahili Dictionary; other words have been spelt more in accordance with local phonetics.

PRONUNCIATION:

'a' as in rather.
'e' as 'a' in date.
'i' as 'e' in me.
'u' as 'oo' in pool.
'y' as in any.

ANIMALS

Animal, **nyama**
Baboon, **nugu**
Buck, male, **ndume**
Buffalo, **mbogo**
Bullock, **ngombe**
Bushbuck, **bongo**
Calf, **toto ngombe**
Camel, **ngamea**
Cat, **paka**
,, (Serval), **paka mgitoni**
Cow, **ngombe**
Doe, female, **mnamuke**
Dik dik, **dik dik**
Dog, **mbwa**
Dog (wild), **mbwa mkubwa**
Duiker, **swara kidogo**
Eland, **mpofu**
Elephant, **tembo**
Giraffe, **twige**
Goat, **mbuzi**
Hare, **songora**
Hartebeest, **kongoni**
Hippopotamus, **kiboko**
Horse, **frasi**
Hyæna, **fisi**
Jackal, **mweha**
Leopard, **chui**
Lion, **simba**
Monkey, **kima**
Mule, **nyumbu**
Oryx, **chiroa**
Pig, **nguruwe**
Porcupine, **njage**
Rabbit, **songoru, kitungule**
Rat, **panya**
Rhinoceros, **faru, kifaru**
Sheep, **gondo**
Small Buck, **swara**
Topi, **topi**
Tortoise, **kobe**
Water Buck, **koru**
Wildebeest, **nyumbo**
Zebra, **punda milia**

INSECTS AND REPTILES

Adder, **fira**
Ant, **siafu**
Bee, **nyuki**
Crocodile, **mamba**
Flea, **kiraboto**
Fly, **inzi**
Insect, **dudu**
Mosquito, **umbu**
Python, **satu**
Snake, **nyoka**
Spider, **buibui**

Birds

Bird, **ndege**
Crane, **ndege na kavirondo**
Dove, **tetere**
Duck, **bata**
Eagle, Falcon, Hawk, **ndege nyama**
Fowl, **kuku**
Guinea Fowl, **kanga**
Ostrich, **mbuni**
Owl, **bundi**
Parrot, **kasuku**
Partridge, **kwale**
Pigeon, **ndege na jua**
Turkey, **kolokolo**

Parts of an Animal's Body

Back, **ngongo**
Body, **mwili, mayiti**
Bone, **mfupa**
Brain, **bongo**
Breast, **kidari**
Ear, **msikio**
Eye, **mwacho**
Face, **uso**
Foreleg, **magu ya mbeli**
Foot, **mgu**
Hair, **nyeli**
Head, **kitua**
Heart, **moyo**
Hide, **ngosi**
Horns, **pembe**
Leg, **mgu**
Leg (hind), **mgu ya numa**
Lip, **mdomo**
Liver, **ini**
Mane, **nyeli**
(Black-maned lion, **simba ya nyeli neusi**)
Mouth, **mdomo**
Neck, **singu**
Nose, **poa**
Rib, **mbavu**
Side, **mbavu**
Skin, **ngosi**
Stomach, **tumbo**
Tail, **mkia**
Throat, **kifua, koo**
Toe, **kidole**
Tongue, **mlimi**
Tooth, **meno**
Tusk, ,,

Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Various Adverbs

And, **na**
At, **kwa, katika**
But, **lakini**
By, **kwa, katika**
By (near), **karibu na**
For, **kwa**
If, **kama**
In, into, inside, **ndani**; or affix **-ni** as **nyumba-ni**, in the house
In, **katika**
Of, **wa, ya**
On the ground (below), **chini**
On the other side of (river, etc.), **ngambo**
On this side of (river, etc.), **upanda hi**
On top of (above), **juu**
Or, **ao**
Outside, **inji**
To, towards, **ku**
Until, **hatta**
With, **kwa, pa moja**
What? what is it? **nini?**
What kind? **gani?**
What for? why? **qua nini?**
Where? **wapi?**
When? **lini?**
Which? **yupi? nini? gani?**
Who? who is it? **nani?**
Who are you? **nani wewe?**
Who is there? **nani huko?**
How? (in what way?) **je? numna gani?**

How many? **ngapi?**
How much? **kiasi gani?**
How big? **mkubwa ngapi?**
How far? **mwendo ya saa ngapi?**
How are you? **hali gani?**
I, **mimi**
You (singular), **wewe**
He, she, it, **yeye**
We, **sisi**
You (plural), **ninyi**
They **wao**
My, **yangu**
Your, **yako**
His, etc., **yao**
Our, **wetu**
Their, **wao**
This, **hi, huyu**
These, **hii, ille**
Those, **ille**
Them, **wao, huyu**
Morning, **mchana**
Afternoon, **jioni**
Evening, } **jioni**
Night, } **usiku**
Day, **siku**
Daybreak, **subui mapema**
Sunset, **katika jua anguka**
In a week, **siku saba (7 days)**
A week ago, **siku saba samani**
Month, **mwezi**
Year, **mwaka**
To-day, **leo**
Yesterday, **jana**
To-morrow, **kesho**
Friday, **Jumaa**
Saturday, **Juma a mosi**
Sunday, **Juma a pili**
Monday, **Juma a tatu**
Tuesday, **Juma a 'nne**
Wednesday, **Juma a tano**
Thursday, **Alhamisi**

Numerals

1, **moja**
2, **mbili**
3, **tatu**
4, **nne**
5, **tano**
6, **sita**
7, **saba**
8, **nane**
9, **tissa**
10, **kumi**
11, **kumi na moja**
12, **kumi na mbili, thenashara**
20, **asherini**
21, **asherini na moja**
30, **thalathini**
40, **arbaini**
53, **khamsini**
60, **sittini**
70, **sabaini**
80, **themanini**
90, **tissini**
100, **mia** / **mia moja**
200, **mia mbili**
1000, **elfu**
2000, **elfu mbili.**

Ordinals are expressed by placing **marra** (time) before the cardinal number: (1st, **kwanza**); 2nd, **marra mbeli**; 3rd, **marra tatu.** *Half* is **nuss.** *Five and a half*, **Tano na nuss.**

A Short Vocabulary of Some Words in Common Use

Able, to be, **weza**
Abscess, **kidonda**
Ache, *v.*, **uma**
Address, **barua**
Afraid, to be, **ogopa**
Aid, *v.*, **sayidia**
Alter, *v.*, **badilisha**
Ankle, **kifundo cha mgu**

Answer, **majibu**
Answer, *v.*, **jibu**
Arm, **mkono**
Ask, **uliza**
Axe, **shoka**
Baby, **mtoto**
Bad, **mbaya**
Barrel, **pipa**
Basin, **bakuli**
Bathe, *v.*, **kuoga**
Bathroom, **chumba cha kuoga**
Beads, **ushanga**
Beam, **boriti**
Beautiful, **mzuri**
Beat, *v.*, **piga**
Bed, **kitanda**
Bind, *v.*, **funga**
Bite, *v.*, **uma**
Bottle, **tupa**
Box, **sanduku**
Bread, **mkate**
Bridle, **mtamu**
Broad, **pana**
Brush (large), **fagio**
Bucket, **ndoo**
Build, *v.*, **jenga, fanya**
Burn, *v.*, **teketeza**
Bury, *v.*, **zika**
Butter, **siagi**
Buy, *v.*, **nunua**
Candle, **mshemaa**
Carpenter, **seramala**
Carpet, **zulia**
Carry, *v.*, **chukua**
Cartridge, **risassi**
Catch, *v.*, **kamata**
Chain, **liza**
Chair, **kiti**
Chisel, **patasi**
Chopper, **panga**
Climb, *v.*, **panda**
Cloth, **kitamba**
Clothes, **nguo**
Cold, **baridi**
Colour, **rangi**
Comb, **kitana**
Cook, **mpishi**
Cork, **kizibo**
Cup, **kikombe**
Cut, *v.*, **kata**
Day, **siku**
Dig, *v.*, **timba, fukua**
Dirt, **chafu**
Dish, **sahani**
Do, *v.*, **fanya**
Door, **mlango**
Drink, **nwa**
Dry, **kavu**
Eat, to, **ku-la**
Egg, **mayai**
Empty, **tupu**
Envelope, **bahasha**
End, **mwisho**
Face, **uso**
Fall, *v.*, **anguka**
Fasten, *v.*, **funga**
Fat, **mafuta**
Fierce, **kali**
File (metal), **tupa**
Find, **ona**
Finish, *v.*, **kwisha**
Finger, **kidole**
Fish, **samaki**
Flour, **unga**
Follow, *v.*, **fuata**
Food, **chakula**
Forest, **mwitu**
Fork, **uma**
Fowl, **kuku**
Get, *v.*, **pata**
Glass (drinking-), **bilauri**
Glass (looking-), **kioo**
Give to, **ku-pa**
Great, **mkubwa**
Guide, **kiongozi**
Gun, **bunduki**
Halter, **kamba**
Hammer, **nyundu**
Hand, **mkono**
Hard, **gumu**

Hat, **kofia**
Head, **kitwa**
Hear, **sikia**
Heavy, **mzito**
Help, *v.*, **sayidia**
Hill, **kilima**
Hold, *v.*, **kamata**
Honey, **asali**
Hook, **chango**
Horn, **pembe**
Hot, **moto**
House, **nyumba**
Ice, **barafu**
Idle, **mbafu** / **mvivu**
Iron, **chuma**
Join, *v.*, **unga**
Joint (body), **kiungo**
Jump, **ruka**
Keep, *v.*, **shika**
Key, **funguo**
Kick, *v.*, **piga**
Kill, *v.*, **ua**
Kitchen, **jiko**
Knee, **goti**
Knife, **kisu**
Ladder, **gazi**
Lamp, **taa**
Lay, *v.* (table, etc.), **andika**
Lead, **risassi**
Leak, *v.*, **vuja**
Letter, **barua**
Liar, **mwongo**
Light, *v.*, **washa**
Like, love, *v.*, **penda**
Little, **kidogo**
Load, **mzigo**
Lock, *v.*, **funga**
Long, **mrefu**
Look for, *v.*, **tafuta**
Lost, to be, **potea**
Make, *v.*, **fanya**
Master, **bwana**
Matches, **kibiriti**
Meat, **nyama**
Meet, *v.*, **pata, kuta**
Mend, **tengeneza**
Milk, **masiwa**
Mix, *v.*, **tanganya**
Month, **mwezi**
Mountain, **mlima**
Mud, **tope**
Mustard, **kharadali**
Mutton, **nyama ya kondoo**
Nail (metal), **msomari**
Needle, **sindano**
Net, **nyavu**
New, **pya, ingine**
Night, **usiku**
Oar, **kasia**
Oil, **mafuta**
Open, **fungua**
Orange, **chungwa**
Order, *v.* (thing), **tengeza**
Pack, *v.*, **funganya**
Paint, **paka rangi**
Paper, **karatasi**
Pay, *v.*, **lipa**
Peg (tent), **chango**
Pen, **kalamu**
Pepper, **pilipili**
Pillow, **mto**
Pincers, **mbano, koleo**
Pineapple, **nanasi**
Place, **mahali**
Plant, **panda**
Plate, **sahani**
Porter, **mpagazi**
Potato, **kiazi**
Prisoner, **mfungwa**
Question, *v.*, **uliza**
Quickly, **upesi**
Rain, **mvua**
Reach, *v.*, **fika**
Reins, **mtamu**
Razor, **wembe**
Rent, *v.*, **panga**
Remain, **ngoja**
Ripe, **bivu**
River, **mto**

Road, **ndia**
Roof, **paa**
Room, **chumba**
Rope, **kamba**
Row, **kelele**
Run, *v.*, **kimbia**
Saddle, **tandiko**
Saddle-girth, **kamba ya, matandiko**
Sand, **mchanga**
Saw, **msomeno**
Saw, *v.*, **kereza**
Say, *v.*, **sema**
Sea, **bahari**
See, **ona, tazama**
Sell, *v.*, **uza**
Send, *v.*, **peleka**
Sew, *v.*, **shona**
Sharp, **kali**
Shoe, **kiatu**
Shoot, *v.*, **piga**
Shut, *v.*, **funga**
Sleep, *v.*, **lala**
Soap, **sabuni**
Sort, **numna**
Speak, *v.*, **sema**
Spear, **kuki**
Spoon, **kijiko, mwiko**
Stick, **rungu, fimbo**
Strap, **kanda**
String, **kamba**
Sun, **jua**
Sweet, **tamu**
Sword, **panga**
Table, **meza**
Take away, *v.*, **peleka**
Take care, *v.*, **angalia**
Tear, *v.*, **rarua**
Tell, *v.*, **mombia**
Tent, **hema**
Thick, **nene**
Thread, **uzi**
Throw, *v.*, **tupa**
Tie, *v.*, **funga**
To-day, **leo**
To-morrow, **kesho**
Towel, **kitamba**
Tree, **mti**
Trousers, **soruali**
Try, *v.*, **jaribu**
Tumbler, **bilauri**
Undo, *v.*, **fungua**
Vegetable, **mboga**
Wait, *v.*, **ngoja**
Walk, *v.*, **tembea**
Want, *v.*, **taka**
Warm, **moto**
Wash, *v.*, **osha**
Watch, **saa**
Water, **maji**
Wet, **maji-maji**
Whole, **zima**
Wind, **upepo**
Wood, **miti**
Workman, **fundi**

On Arriving at the Coast

Bring your boat here	**Leta mashua yako hapa**
Wait a bit	**Ngoja kidogo**
Wait a bit, there is another gentleman to come	**Ngoja kidogo, yuko msungo ingine**
All right, go on now	**Haiya, quenda**
Stop, that will do	**Bassi**
How much a head ?	**Pesa ngapi killa mtu ?**
25 cents each gentleman	**Msungu moja, shimoni shimoni**
Where is a trolley ?	**Wapi gharry ?**
Bring your trolley here	**Leta gharry yako hapa**

This is a private trolley	**Huyu gharry 'private'**
Go and call a trolley quickly	**Mweta gharry moja upesi**
Bring all my things to the Grand Hotel	**Leta vitu yote yangu ku Grand Hotel**
When you get to the Grand, wait for me there	**Kama na fika katika Grand, ngoja mimi huko**
How many hours have I had you ?	**Saa ngapi wewe na chakua mimi ?**
One hour, two hours, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten	**Saa moja, mbeli, tatu, nne, tano, sita, saba, nane, tissa, kumi**
I am going to eat now, come back here at one o'clock	**Sasa naquenda kula, rudi hapa saa saba**
We want to go and get some food	**Sisi nataka quenda ku tufuta chakula**
When will you return ?	**Ta rudi lini ?**
All right, be sure and return quickly	**Haiya, sharti kurudi upesi**
Bring one trolley to take my loads	**Leta gharry moja ku chakua mzigo yango**
Where shall I take the loads ?	**Ta peleka mzigo wapi ?**
Take them to the station	**Peleka stationi**
How many loads are there ?	**Mzigo ngapi ?**
What time does the train go ?	**Saa ngapi gharry naquenda ?**
What time will you get to the station ?	**Saa ngapi ta fika stationi ?**
Be sure and be at the station at eleven o'clock	**Sharti ku fika stationi saa tano**
Stop here, I am coming back immediately	**Kati hapa mimi ta rudi sasa hivi**
That boy is a bad one, get another	**Boy huyu mbaya sana, leta ingine**

On the Railroad up to Nairobi

I want to send a telegram	**Nataka peleka simu**
How much are the oranges each ?	**Pesa ngapi mchangwe moja ?**
A lime	**Ndimu**
Cocoa-nut	**Nazi**
Banana	**Ndizi**
Mango	**Miembe**
Take this box out and put it in the guard's van	**Ondoa sanduku hi na weka indani brake**
The small boy who brought your loads wants a tip	**Ille mtoto na leta mzigo yako nataka bakshishi**
I want all the small things in the carriage with me	**nataka vitu yote kidoge indani gharry yangu**

What time shall we arrive at Nairobi ?	**Saa ngapi ta fika Nairobi ?**
Perhaps at eleven-thirty	**Labda saa tano unussu**
Where do we get food ?	**Sisi ta kula wapi ?**
I want money to buy food on the way up	**Nataka pesa ku nunua chakula ndiani**
I will give you one rupee which must last you until we get to Nairobi	**Ta nipa rupia moja sharti ku tosha paka Nairobi**
What is the name of that animal ?	**Jina nani ya nyama ille ?**
Lion, giraffe, hartebeest, leopard, wildebeest, ostrich, zebra, gazelle	**Simba, twiga, kongoni, chui, nyumbu, mbuni, punda milia, swara grantii or tompsonii**
Stop here and look after my things as I hear that there are a lot of thieves about	**Kati hapa na tasama vitu yangu sabu na sikia yuko mvivi tali**
I think it is stolen	**Nathana mtu nakwisha eba**
Look after my luggage, all my things	**Angalia mzigo yangu na vitu yote**
Ask him where my things are	**Umliza vitu yangu wapi**

Miscellaneous Phrases for the House and Town

I want some hot water	**Nataka maji ya moto**
Bring some cold water	**Leta maji baridi**
Put in some more water	**Ongiza maji**
Get the bath ready	**Tanganeza bath**
I do not want the water too hot	**Hapana taka maji moto sana**
Clean the boots	**Safisha viatu**
Put brown polish on	**Tia rangi nyekundu**
Where is the tooth powder ?	**Wapi rangi ya meno ?**
Tell me when the bath is ready	**Mombia mimi kama bath tayari**
Bring my trousers	**Leta soruali**
Bring the white shirt	**Leta shirti meupi**
Take the coat to the tailor	**Peleka coati katika fundi**
Call the cook	**Mwita mpishi**
Can you cook ?	**Najua kazi ya mpishi ?**
Three gentlemen are coming to dinner to-night	**Mzungu tatu ta kula hapa leo usiku**
Bring the washing basin	**Leta bakuli ya ku oga**
Bring a bottle of	**Leta chupa ya**

If a gentleman calls tell him that I will be back at four o'clock	**Kama bwana na kuja nataka mimi mombia mimi ta rudi saa kumi**
I want some medicine for my head, it aches badly	**Nataka dawa ya kitua, kitua na uma sana**
My stomach hurts	**Tumbo na uma**
Where is the long glass ?	**Wapi bilauri mrefu**
I broke it yesterday	**Na funjika jana**
To-morrow I shall engage another boy	**Kesho, ta andika boy ingine**
Where are your chits ?	**Wapi chiti yako ?**
Go and buy six bottles of soda	**Quenda na unua chupa sita ya soda**
Make up my bed	**Tanganeza kitanda yangu**
Bring some water in the kettle	**Leta maji indani barika**
Boil the water for tea	**Chemka maji ya chai**
I want boiled eggs	**Nataka mayayi chemka**
Fasten up all my things	**Funga vitu yote**

In the Town

I am going to the hotel, bring all my things there	**Mimi ta quenda hoteli, leta vitu yote hapa**
I want money for the rickshaw	**Nataka pesa ya rickshaw**
When you get to the hotel, I will give the money	**Katika na fika hoteli, mimi ta toa pesa**
Where does Mr. Smith live ?	**Bwana Smith na ka wapi ?**
Is Mrs. X. at home ?	**Memsahib huko ?**
Where is your master ?	**Wapi bwana ?**
He is not in, he has gone for a walk	**Hako, naquenda tembea**
Where can I find him ?	**Na weza ku pata wapi ?**
Perhaps at the Club	**Labda katika Club**
Does he go to the club every day ?	**Naquenda Club killa siku ?**
Yes, every day at six o'clock	**Indio, killa siku saa thenashara**
Will he dine here to-night ?	**Ta kula hapa leo**
Perhaps he will dine here, but some days he dines at the Club	**Labda ta kula hapa, la kini siku ingine na kula katika Club**
Take this to the Post Office	**Peleka Posita**
I want a rickshaw	**Nataka rickshaw**
I want two, three boys	**Nataka boy mbeli, tatu**
Where is the other boy ?	**Ingine boy, wapi ?**
It is not true	**Hapana kweli**
Give the horse some water, wait half an hour and then give it its food	**Nipa frasi maji, ngoja unussu saa alafu nipa chakula**

Put the saddle and bridle on the black horse	**Tia mtandiko na tamu frasi meusi**
I want the mule at two o'clock	**Nataka nyumbu saa nani**
Where are you going ?	**Quenda wapi ?**
I am going to the bazaar	**Naquenda sukoni**

Miscellaneous Expressions

No	**Hapana**
Yes	**Ndio**
Go away	**Lenda**
Go and call him	**Kwenda mwite**
Go and tell	**Kwenda mombia**
He is going	**Nakwenda**
He will go	**Takwenda**
Where are you going ?	**Kwenda wapi ?**
Go and bring me	**Kwenda na leta**
He has gone	**Makwisha kwenda**
Come here at once	**Njoo upesi**
Where do you come from ?	**Toka wapi ?**
He is coming	**Nakuja sasa**
He is here	**Yuko hapa**
He has come	**Makwisha kuja**
He will soon come	**Takuja bado kidogo**
If he comes tell him to follow on	**Kama nakuja mombia kufwata sisi**
From whom do you come ?	**Toka wapi ?**
He says he will not come	**Nasema hapana takuja** / **Sema sitaki kuja**
When will you return ?	**Ta rudi lini ?**
Give me	**Nipe**
Give him	**Mpa**
Bring	**Leta**
Send	**Peleka**
Take this note to —— and wait an answer	**Chakua (peleka) barua ku —— na ngoja majibu**
As quickly as possible	**Sasa hivi upesi sana**
Do you understand ?	**Na sikia sana ?**
Come back at once	**Kurudi upesi sana**
What is your name ?	**Jina lako nani ?**
Answer me	**Sema**
The house is near	**Nyumba karibu**
On the hill	**Kilimani**
On the plain	**Mbugani, chini**
The back of the house	**Nyuma**
The front of the house	**Mbele**

I don't understand	**Wa semaji**
Speak slowly	**Sema pole pole**
Say it again	**Sema tena**
Ask him to	**Mombia huyu ku**
Who told you ?	**Nani mombia ?**
Don't bother me, be off	**Lenda, genda**
I do not think so	**Hapana**
All right	**Yema**
It does not matter	**Haizuru**
Will you sell it ?	**Nataka usa ?**
How much ?	**Kiasi gani ?**
That is too much	**Saidi, pesa nyingi**
Thank you	**Asanta**
Knock at the door	**Piga mlango**
Shut the door	**Funga mlango**
It is your fault	**Shauri yako**
It is not my business	**Hapana shauri yangu**
It is not true	**Hapana kweli**
Come in	**Karibu**
Sit down	**Keti**

Phrases useful for Safari

Which is the road to —— ?	**Ndia gani —— ?**
Is this the road to —— ?	**Ndia kwenda —— ?**
How long (how many hours) will it take to get to —— ?	**Saa ngapi ta fika —— ?**
To the right, left	**Mkono wa kulia, wa shoto**
Is it a good road ?	**Ndia mzuri ?**
We wish to pass this way	**Taka pita hapa**
Can we cross the river ?	**Weza kupanda (vuka) mto, ngombo ?**
Who knows where the ford is ?	**Nani najua bahali kuvuka mto ?**
Get me a guide	**Nataka kirongozi**
I have dropped my ——.	**Anguka ——.**
Do you know where it is ?	**Najua wapi ?**
I do not know where	**Sijui wapi**
Put down your loads	**Weka mzigo chini**
Untie these loads	**Fungua hi mzigo**
Tie this up	**Funga hi**
Bring some rope	**Leta kamba**
Open this box, tin, bundle	**Fungua sanduku, nkebbe, mzigo**
This box must be carried like this	**Chakua sanduku numna hi**
Don't let it fall	**Hapana anguka**
Be careful not to break it	**Taritibu si funjika**

Who has taken my —— ?	**Nani nachakua—— ?**
I, you, have lost one	**Mimi, wewe, kwisha potea moja**
I have lost my ——	**Mimi kwisha potea**
Go back and look for it	**Rudi na tafuta**
Follow us as soon as possible	**Ta kuja numa upesi sana**
If you find it I will give you money	**Kama na pata ta nipa bakshishi**
Pitch the tent here	**Piga hema hapa**
Go and look for drinking water	**Kwenda tafuta maji ya kunwa**
What is the name of this place ?	**Jina ya bahali hi ?**
Go ahead and put up the camp	**Nenda mbeli na piga hema**
Make a fire at once	**Tanganeza moto sasa hivi**
I want a bath	**Nataka kuoga bath**
I want some more water	**Ongiza maji**
Make some hot water	**Piga maji moto**
Get tea ready at once	**Fanya chai marra moja**
Dry my boots	**Kauka viatu yangu**
Put these things in the sun to dry	**Weka juoni**
Put them before the fire	**Tia karibu ya moto**
Light the lamp	**Washa taa**
Put out the lamp	**Zima taa**
Put some grease on my boots	**Tia mafuta viatu yangu**
Will it rain to-day ?	**Mvua takuja leo ?**
Can you build a hut ?	**Jua jinga nyumba ?**
Can you do it ?	**Na weza fanya ?**
Can you shoot ?	**Wewe weza piga ?**
Hold my mule, my hat	**Kamata yumbu, kofia**
Bring my boots, clothes, handkerchief, etc.	**Leta viatu, nguo, kitambara**
Bring my gun and follow me closely	**Leta bunduki na kuja numa karibu**
Keep the cartridges in your hand	**Chika risassi mkononi**
Can you see any spoor of —— ?	**Wewe naona mgu —— ?**
What animal is that ?	**Nyama gani ?**
Sharpen my knife	**Tanganeza kisu yangu**
Bring me your knife	**Leta kisu yako**
Clean my gun well	**Safisha bunduki sana**
Skin this animal at once	**Toa ngosi marra moja**
Is everything ready ?	**Killa kitu tayari ?**
Tell the men they must go on	**Mombia watu kwenda mbeli**
To-morrow we will rest	**Kesho talala**
Count all the men	**Pima watu yote**
Why do you make this trouble ?	**Qua nini maneno ?**

What are you fighting about ?	**Qua nina kelele ?**
Stop that noise	**Wacha kelele**
Do your work well and you will be well treated	**Kasi mzuri, mzuri mshahara**
What work do you want ?	**Taka kasi gani ?**
What wages do you want ?	**Mshara ngapi ?**
How many men shall we need ?	**Watu ngapi nataka ?**
What are you waiting for ?	**Ngoja nini ?**
Pay these men	**Nipe pesa ku watu**
I will wait for you	**Tangoja wewe**
Run after him quickly	**Kimbia fwata upesi**
Tell those men to come back	**Mombia watu kurudi**
Do not disturb me, I wish to sleep	**Bassi, nataka lala**
Don't forget another time	**Usi sahau marra ingine**
Call me at 4.30 A.M.	**Nataka ondoka saa kumi unussu**
Look after the camp	**Tazama campi**
Go to a store, shop, and get me ——	**Kwenda dukani na leta ——**
If you cannot get that, bring something like it	**Kama wewe haipata ille, leta ingine numna hi**
Have you got your posho ?	**Nakwisha pata posho ?**
Send some one to buy posho	**Peleka mtu kunua posho**
What are those men doing ?	**Hi watu fanya nini ?**
What is the matter with you ?	**Nini ? ngonjwa numna gani ?**
I am not well	**Mimi ngonjwa**
What did he tell you ?	**Ana sema nini ?**
Who told you this ?	**Nani na sema ?**
He has cut his foot	**Huyu kata mgu yako**
He has fever	**Huyu pata homa**
He is ill	**Hawezi**
Give him this medicine	**Mpa dawa**
Take this medicine	**Kula dawa**

Colours

White, **eupe, meupe**
Red, etc., **nekundu**
Black, **neusi**



INTERIOR 'LEADER' OFFICES, NAIROBI



OFFICES OF 'THE LEADER,' NAIROBI

STAFF LIST

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

JANUARY 1, 1912.

I.—ADMINISTRATION—(CIVIL).

Office or Rank	Name	Locality
H. E. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief ..	Sir E. P. C. Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.	Nairobi
Aide-de-Camp to H. E. The Governor	Capt. A. K. H. O'Brien	,,
Private Secretary to H. E. The Governor	J. E. Lawson-Walton ..	,,

II.—SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to the Govt.	C. C. Bowring, C.M.G...	Nairobi
Secretary for Native Affairs	A. C. Hollis, C.M.G. ..	,,
Secretary to Administration	W. J. Monson	,,
1st Assistant Secretary ..	R. K. Granville ..	,,
2nd Assistant Secretary..	E. P. Evans	,,
3rd Assistant Secretary ..	T. S. W. Thomas ..	,,
Office Superintendent ..	G. W. Knapman ..	,,
Press Superintendent ..	E. W. Trim	,,

III.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Provincial Commissioners	C. W. Hobley, C.M.G.	Ukamba
	J. Ainsworth, C.M.G.	Nyanza
	S. L. Hinde	Seyidie
	C. R. W. Lane ..	Kenya
	C. S. Reddie ..	Tanaland
	J. W. T. McClellan ..	Naivasha
		Jubaland
Registrar of Slaves ..	K. Macdougall ..	..
District Commissioners ..	F. G. Foaker	Mombasa
	F. W. Isaac	Lamu
	H. R. Tate	Malindi
	R. Skene	,,
	F. S. F. Traill	..
	J. O. W. Hope.. ..	Marsabit
	R. W. Humphery ..	Nairobi
	E. L. Pearson	Nakuru
	H. B. Partington ..	Ngabotok
	C. W. Haywood ..	Gosha
	Capt. R. E. Salkeld ..	Kismayu
	N. E. F. Corbett ..	Uasin Gishu
	R. W. Hemsted ..	..

Office or Rank	Name	Locality
District Commissioners ..	R. Weeks	Lamu
	A. J. M. Collyer ..	Masai Reserve
	G. F. Archer	Marsabit
	C. S. Hemsted ..	Kiambu
	H. H. Horne	North Kavirondo
	N. A. Kenyon-Slaney ..	Embu
	L. Talbot Smith ..	Ravine
	E. B. Horne	Meru
	Hon. K. R. Dundas ..	Machakos
	W. Pickford	Naivasha
	D. R. Crampton ..	Kisii
	G. A. S. Northcote ..	Fort Hall
	Capt. Noel Monckton ..	Nandi
	H. R. McClure	Nyeri
	G. H. Osborne	Kisumu
	S. W. J. Scholefield ..	Kitui
	J. L. O. Mansergh ..	Voi
	C. M. Dobbs	Kericho
Special Service Office ..	Capt. L. Aylmer ..	Moyale
Asst. District Commissioners	R. G. Farrant	..
	Capt. A. O. Luckman ..	Taveta
	C. E. Spencer	Nairobi
	F. G. Hamilton ..	..
	A. E. Chamier ..	Marsabit
	E. C. Crewe-Read ..	..
	Capt. W. E. H. Barrett	Marsabit
	W. A. F. Platts.. ..	Rabai
	G. N. Crisford	Kipini
	W. F. G. Campbell ..	Fort Hall
	P. L. Deacon	Kericho
	S. F. Deck	Moyale
	M. W. H. Beech ..	Dagoretti
	O. F. Watkins ..	Mumias
	E. D. Browne	Ngong
	R. G. Stone	Fort Hall
	L. J. Lightbody ..	Shimoni
	E. V. Hemmant ..	Meru
	Hon. C. C. F. Dundas ..	Kiambu
	Hon. A. Bruce ..	Sankuri
	F. W. Brett	Takaungu
	H. B. Kittermaster ..	..
	Llewellyn A. F. Jones ..	..
	C. H. Adams	..
	G. A. Fuller-Maitland ..	..
	G. A. S. Mure	..
	J. A. G. Elliot ..	..
	G. St. J. Orde Browne	..
	J. M. Pearson	Machakos

Office or Rank	Name	Locality
Assist. District Commissioners	F. M. Lamb	Gobwen
	C. E. Ward	Machakos
	E. K. Biggs	Malindi
	A. M. Champion ..	Kitui
	H. C. Cumberbatch ..	Sankuri
	J. O. Hughes	Baringo
	T. D. Butler	Embu
	P. R. Filleul	Kismayu
	W. G. Edwards ..	Taveta
	H. B. Popplewell ..	Rumuruti
	S. H. La Fontaine ..	Kisumu
	T. A. Dickson	Mombasa
	Capt. W. B. Brook ..	Kisii
	H. W. Gray	Mumias
	H. E. Welby	Meru
	S. H. Fazan	Kisumu
	C. B. Thompson ..	Kitui
Supt. of Inland Revenue and Conservancy, Mombasa	S. Sanderson	..

IV.—TREASURY.

Treasurer	H. A. Smallwood ..	Nairobi
Deputy Treasurer ..	H. P. Espie	,,
Assistants	G. E. Powter ..	Mombasa
	C. H. Hickie	Nairobi
	G. A. James	,,
	A. Smith	,,
	J. Patterson	..
	H. Pickwoad	Nairobi
	J. A. R. Eliot	,,
	J. A. Bakewell ..	Mombasa
	W. P. Martin	Kisumu

V.—CUSTOMS.

Chief of Customs ..	F. W. Major, I.S.O. ..	Mombasa
Assistant Chief of Customs	G. J. Muir	,,
Assistant	N. B. Cox	,,
Do.	R. N. Evans	,,
Store Keeper and Baggage Examiner	P. W. Redford ..	,,
Inspector of Customs Watchmen and Boatmen	S. C. Ward	,,
1st Grade Customs Clerk	W. W. Browne ..	,,

VI.—PORT AND MARINE.

Port Officer	H. Pidcock	Mombasa

VII.—AUDIT.

Office or Rank	Name	Locality
Auditor	H. C. E. Barnes	Nairobi
	W. A. Kempe	,,
	A. G. Biden	,,
Assistants	S. N. Faulkner	,,
	W. Mc. Hardy	,,
	R. R. Jebb	Zanzibar

VIII.—LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

(*a*)—JUDICIAL.

Chief Justice	R. W. Hamilton	Mombasa
1st Puisne Judge	J. W. Barth	,,
2nd Puisne Judge	A. T. Bonham-Carter	,,
Magistrate	R. Donald	,,
Magistrates	E. R. Logan	,,
	G. H. Pickering	Nairobi
	F. Y. Stanger	Nakuru
	E. R. MacMullen	Lamu
Registrar of the High Court	W. S. Wright	Mombasa
Deputy Registrar of the High Court	J. F. St. A. Fawcett	,,

(*b*)—ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.

Administrator General	J. W. H. Parkinson	Mombasa

(*c*)—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

Principal Registrar of Documents	Capt. J. C. Ward	Mombasa
Registrar of Documents Nairobi	W. A. B. Pailthorpe	Nairobi

(*d*)—CROWN ADVOCATE.

Crown Advocate	R. M. Combe	Nairobi
Assistant Crown Advocate	H. A. Young	,,

(*e*)—RECORDER OF TITLES.

Recorder of Titles	A. J. Maclean	Mombasa
Deputy Recorder of Titles	W. E. F. de Lacy	Malindi

IX.—POLICE.

Inspector-General	Capt. W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O.	
Commissioner	W. K. Notley	Nairobi
Assistant Commissioner	P. F. Browne	Nairobi
Superintendents	R. M. Ewart	Fort Hall
	Capt. R. W. B. Robertson Eustace	Mombasa
	J. P. Moore	
	Capt. W. Rigby	Lamu

Office or Rank	Name	Locality
Superintendents	F. D. Tyssen	Nairobi
	J. C. Bentley	Kiambu
	C. S. Long-Innes ..	Nairobi
Assistant Superintendents	Capt. G. E. Smith ..	Malindi
	Capt. G. S. Cary ..	Rift Valley
	Lt. F. Elliott	Kismayu
	W. K. Maturin ..	..
	J. M. Lumley	Nakuru
	Lt. G. R. Fitzpatrick ..	Kisumu
	C. Bowen	Nairobi
	J. F. Wolseley-Bourne	Lumbwa
	R. T. H. Anderson ..	Mombasa
	B. A. K. McRoberts ..	..
	E. S. Higgins	Fort Hall
Quartermaster	J. B. Ellard	Nairobi
Inspectors	A. Madden	Nairobi
	J. H. Milton	Kikuyu
	G. W. Richardson ..	Uasin Gishu
	E. R. S. Taylor ..	Mombasa
	(vacant)	..
	(vacant)	..
Assistant Inspectors ..	M. L. Skinner	Kisumu
	M. Hellyer	Nakuru
	C. F. Bristow	Nairobi
	H. B. Smeeton ..	Machakos
	R. F. Rainsford ..	Kisii
	W. J. McMillen ..	Nairobi
	A. E. Hudson	Naivasha
	(vacant)	..
Sergeant-Instructors ..	G. Wood	Nairobi
	M. Hartnett	,,
Chief Clerk	T. H. Jolley ..	Nairobi

X.—PRISONS.

Inspector of Prisons ..	T. A. Gray	Nairobi
Assistant Superintendent and Gaoler, 1st Grade	S. R. Hill	Mombasa
Gaoler 2nd ,,	A. Claiden	Kisumu
Gaoler ,, ,,	W. C. Powell	Nairobi
Gaoler 3rd ,,	J. A. Keith	,,
Gaoler ,, ,,	J. Finch	,,
Matron	(vacant)	..

XI.—MEDICAL.

Principal Medical Officer	A. D. Milne	Nairobi
Senior Medical Officers ..	J. A. Haran, C.M.G. ..	Mombasa
	J. T. C. Johnson ..	Nairobi
	W. J. Radford ..	Mombasa

Office or Rank	Name	Locality
Medical Officer for Bacteriological Research ..	P. H. Ross	Nairobi
Medical Officers	H. A. Bödeker ..	Nakuru
	C. L. Chevallier ..	Kismayu
	L. D. Lowsley ..	Nairobi
	W. Owen-Prichard ..	Fort Hall
	N. M. Leys	Mombasa
	F. L. Henderson ..	Mombasa
	R. Small	..
	A. Robertson	Nairobi
	G. R. H. Chell ..	Marsabit
Probationary Medical Officers	L. F. Lumb	..
	A. Mouat	..
	J. L. Gilks	Lamu
Sleeping Sickness ..	J. Pugh	Kisumu
	B. W. Cherrett.. ..	Kenyamkago
	R. Hamilton	Kisumu
	C. J. Wilson	Nairobi
Storekeeper	J. S. Robertson ..	Nairobi
Chief Clerk to P.M.O. ..	(vacant)	..
Assistant Clerk to P.M.O.	T. Preston	Nairobi

XII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Matron	Miss K. E. Stollard ..	Nairobi
Nurses	Miss E. A. Brown ..	Mombasa
	Miss M. Marshall ..	..
	Miss E. Crawford ..	..
	Miss A. M. Marston ..	Mombasa
	Miss M. MacMillan ..	Nairobi
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum	N. B. Neilan	Nairobi
Dispensers	G. Gillespie	Nairobi
	F. Knott	Mombasa
Assistant Surgeons ..	E. J. Oorloff	Kisumu
	W. E. Cody	Voi
	D. E. Barrett	Nairobi
	(vacant)	..

XIII.—EDUCATION.

Director	J. R. Orr	Nairobi
Head Master 'A' ..	A. J. Turner	,,
Asst. Master 'A' ..	A. J. Pike	,,
Head Mistress 'A' ..	Miss Munro	,,
2nd Mistress 'A' ..	Miss Claridge	,,
Pupil teacher 'A' ..	Miss Stephenson ..	,,

Office or Rank	Name	Locality
Matron 'A'	Mrs. Hale	Nairobi
Head Mistress	Miss Keddie	Nakuru
Asst. Mistress	(vacant)	..
Head Master 'B'	J. F. Manley	Nairobi

XIV.—TRANSPORT.

Director of Transport	D. D. Waller	Mombasa
Assistant do.	H. C. G. Giles	,,
Transport Assistant	J. H. Noon	Nairobi

XV.—BOMBAY AGENCY.

Agent-General	J. A. Simson	Bombay

XVI.—MILITARY.

3RD BATTALION K.A. RIFLES.

Commandant	Capt. (Temp. Lt.-Col.) G. R. Breading, D.S.O.	Nairobi
Second in Command	Capt. (Temp. Major) L. E. S. Ward	,,
Adjutant and Quartermaster	Lieut. R. F. Loder-Symonds	Nairobi
Company Commanders	Capt. J. K. T. Whish	..
	Capt. J. Bois	Gobwen
	Capt. W. H. Grimshaw	Serenli
	Capt. G. F. Phillips	Ngabotok
	Lieut. (Local-Capt.) T. O. FitzGerald	Serenli
	Lieut. (Local-Capt.) R. M. St. T. Booth	Nairobi
	(vacant)	..
Subalterns	Lt. A. C. Saunders	Loiyangolani
	Lt. M. Crawley-Boevey	..
	Lt. H. B. W. Maling	..
	Lt. E. G. Sotham	Serenli
	Lieut. E. A. B. Orr	,,
	Lt. H. C. Dickinson	Yonte
	Lieut. J. F. Edwards	Nairobi
	Lieut. W. L. Jones	,,
	Lt. F. F. Corbett-Winder	..
	Lt. H. C. R. Saunders	Yonte
	Lieut. R. B. Young	Nairobi
	Lt. F. E. Davies	Serenli
Sergeant-Major	Sergt.-Major W. Dickinson	Nairobi
Paymaster	C. A. Armitstead	Nairobi

1ST BATTALION K.A. RIFLES.

Office or Rank	Name	Locality
Company Commanders ..	Lieut. (Local Capt.) H. S. Filsell	Nairobi
	Lieut. P. F. Villiers ..	Zanzibar
Subalterns	Lieut. N. A. Bittleston	Zanzibar
	Lieut. J. M. Llewellyn	Nairobi

XVII.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

(*a*)—POST AND TELEGRAPH (WORKING).

Postmaster-General ..	J. T. Gosling	Nairobi
Assistant Postmaster-General	J. J. Killingbeck ..	„
1st Class Postmasters ..	A. D. Ayre	Entebbe
	R. Hart	Mombasa
Money Order Accountant	J. Strang	Nairobi
2nd Class Postmasters ..	W. Pearson	..
	D. F. Kirwan	Kampala
	W. J. Evans	..
	L. J. E. Dench ..	Nairobi
Accountant	R. H. Long	„
Chief Clerk	.. ..	..
Postal Clerks & Telegraphists	A. G. Pagett	Kisumu
	G. R. F. Martin ..	Nairobi
	F. E. Balmer	..
	E. W. Dyer	Mombasa
	W. G. M. MacDonald	Jinja
	S. C. Donovan ..	Mombasa
	F. E. Young	„
	G. H. Woodall ..	Nairobi
	W. McFarlane Oddy	„
	A. Davis	Entebbe
	V. Sutcliffe	Nairobi
Supervisor and Matron	Miss J. Williamson ..	Nairobi
Postal Clerks & Telegraphists	„ L. Bleakman ..	„
	„ L. Bonell ..	„
	„ E. W. Broomhall	„
	„ M. Broxup ..	„
	„ E. G. Snowden ..	„

(*b*)—TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Superintendent of Telegraphs	L. E. Caine	Nairobi
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs	J. K. Creighton ..	„
Electric Inspector ...	W. J. Bramwell ..	„

Office or Rank	Name	Locality
Chief Telegraph Inspector	M. A. Black	Mombasa
Telegraph Store-keeper and Office Supervisor ..	E. Tarlton	Nairobi
2nd Class Telegraph Inspector	J. M. Fry	,,
2nd Class Telegraph Inspector	F. M. Wolff	Mombasa

XVIII.—RAILWAY.

General Manager ..	H. A. F. Currie, C.M.G.	Nairobi
Assistant to Manager ..	G. A. Stanley	,,
Accounts Department—		
Chief Accountant ..	B. Eastwood	,,
Assistant Accountant..	H. E. Goodship ..	,,
Engineering Department—		
Supt. Way and Works	A. F. Church	,,
District Engineers ..	S. Couper	,,
	W. M. Griess	Nakuru
Assistant Engineers ..	C. S. Hunter	Kilindini
	G. O. Hyatt	..
Assistant Engineers ..	C. M. Bunbury ..	Masongaleni
	F. P. Manson	Mombasa
Sub-Engineer	T. Wardle	Kisumu
Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Department—		
Locomotive Supt. ..	C. T. Sandiford, C.B. ..	Nairobi
Asst. Loco. Supt. ..	B. L. Bremner ..	,,
,, ,, Stores ..	A. W. Reid	,,
,, ,, Works ..	M. Gallagher	,,
,, ,, ...		
,, ,, ...	G. F. W. Hartnell ..	Nairobi
Traffic Department—		
Traffic Manager ..	A. E. Cruickshank ..	Nairobi
Assistant	J. W. Sweenie ..	Kisumu
Assistants	E. G. Wilson	Nairobi
	T. French	Mombasa
Marine Department—		
Marine Superintendent	Lt. R. M. Reynolds, R.N.R.	Kisumu
SuperintendingEngineer	R. Grant	..
Lake Steamers—		
Commanders	J. H. Gray	Kisumu
	Lt. H. J. Turnbull, R.N.R.	,,
	Lt. P. A. G. Kell, R.N.R.	,,
	F. M. Jenkins	,,
Chief Officers	Lt. C. B. Blencowe, R.N.R.	,,

Office or Rank	Name	Locality
Chief Officers	Lt. G. W. Bruce, R.N.R.	Kisumu
	Lt. C. B. Whish, R.N.R.	,,
	Lt. L. G. P. Vereker, R.N.R.	,,
Second Officers ..	Lt. J. A. Phenix, R.N.R.	,,
	Lt. H. R. Hatch, R.N.R.	,,
	(vacant)	..
	(vacant)	..
Chief Engineer	C. Bennett	Kisumu
do.	R. Boggon	..

XIX.—LAND OFFICE.

Land Officer	R. B. Wright	Nairobi
Assistant Land Officer ..	C. H. Campbell ..	,,
Conveyancer	I. L. O. Gower ..	,,
Land Ranger	A. C. Tannahill ..	,,
do.	L. M. Dundas	,,
Office Superintendent ..	W. S. Akers	,,
Clerk	J. H. N. Stuart ..	,,
do.	J. H. Small	,,
do.	D. V. Rawlinson ..	,,

XX.—SURVEY.

(*a*)—Superintending Staff.

Director of Surveys ..	Major G. S. Knox, R.E.	Nairobi
Office Superintendent and Storekeeper	A. Rehm	,,
Assistant Clerk	Miss E. Rehm	,,

(*b*)—Trigonometrical and Topographical Survey.

Deputy Director	Capt. G. C. Williams, R.E.	..
Assistant Director ..	Lt. A. M. Coode, R.E.	..
do.	Capt. H. N. Kempthorne	..
Surveyors	J. Healy	..
	2nd Corpl. H. Thornton, R.E.	..
	L.-Corpl. J. P. Durkan, R.E.	..
.. ..	(vacant)	..
	L.-Corpl. J. P. Garvey, R.E.	..
	(vacant)	..

(*c*)—Cadastral Branch.

Deputy Director	A. E. Townsend ..	Nairobi
Assistant Director ..	T. H. Galbraith ..	,,
Chief Clerk and Accountant	C. H. Chalk	,,
Clerk and Accountant ..	W. T. West	,,
Clerk	D. A. Maconochie ..	,,

COMPUTING OFFICE.

Office or Rank	Name	Locality
Chief Computer	J. H. Williams ..	Nairobi
Computers	A. E. Adamson ..	,,
	(vacant)	..

DRAWING OFFICE.

Chief Draughtsman ..	C. J. B. Panting ..	Nairobi
Draughtsmen	A. E. Fischer	,,
	M. W. Hayes	,,
	(vacant)	..

SURVEYORS.

District Surveyors ..	J. T. Stiles	Nairobi
	F. H. Jordan	,,
	G. Woodruff	,,
Senior Staff Surveyors ..	A. G. Baker	,,
	D. G. Crofts	,,
	(vacant)	,,
	(vacant)	,,
Junior Staff Surveyors ..	J. Marsengo	,,
	E. K. Boileau	,,
	A. Bessler	,,
	A. W. Fraser	,,
	H. C. Anderson ..	,,
	W. MacDonald ..	,,
Asst. Junior Staff Surveyors	H. McThornhill ..	,,
	A. W. Morris	,,

COAST LAND SETTLEMENT.

Junior Staff Surveyors ..	W. V. Coates	Nairobi
	G. E. Weston	,,
Asst. Junior Staff Surveyors	C. E. Taylor	,,
	R. J. Goulston ..	,,
	W. C. Tappin	,,
	I. Lewison	,,
Computer	J. H. McEwen ..	,,
Draughtsman	J. G. E. McKay ..	,,

XXI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

(*i.*)—AGRICULTURE.

(*a*) ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.

Director	A. C. MacDonald ..	Nairobi
Registrar of Brands ..	W. J. Dawson ..	,,
Office Superintendent ..	L. D. Carpenter ..	,,

Office or Rank	Name	Locality
Record Clerk	F. W. Botting ..	Nairobi
Accountant	A. M. Watson	,,
Relief Clerk		
Cerealist	(vacant)	,,
Agricultural Instructor for Natives	G. W. Evans	,,

(*b*)—Economic Plants Division.

Chief of Division	H. Powell	Nairobi
Foremen Plant Instructors	J. B. Dopwell	Mazeras
	H. H. Holder	Kibos

(*c*)—Naivasha Stock Farm.

General Manager	N. A. MacGregor ..	Naivasha
Stockman	C. B. Armstrong ..	,,
Clerk and Asst. Stockman		..

(*d*)—Nairobi Experimental Farm.

Manager	J. Johnston	Nairobi
Assistant	W. W. Macnaughton ..	..

(*e*)—Entomological Division.

Chief of Division	T. J. Anderson ..	Nairobi
Plant Import Inspector ..	W. T. Barlow	Mombasa

(*f*)—Tobacco Division.

Advisor for Tobacco ..	C. J. Monson	Nairobi

(*ii.*)—VETERINARY.

Chief Veterinary Officer ..	R. J. Stordy	Nairobi
Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer	F. R. Brandt	..
Veterinary Pathologist ..	R. E. Montgomery ..	Nairobi
Assistant to ditto ..	Dr. J. Hannigan ..	..
Veterinary Officers ..	R. Edmondson ..	Nakuru
	A. G. Doherty ..	..
	R. P. Thomas	Mombasa
	H. Brassey-Edwards ..	Nyeri
	F. J. McCall	Lumbwa
	W. Kennedy	..
	A. T. Crowther ..	Kabete
Live Stock Inspector ..	Capt. C. A. Neave ..	Marsabit
Stock Inspectors ..	N. Milne	Kiambu
	W. G. Bailey	Laikipia

Office or Rank	Name	Locality
	(vacant)	..
	(vacant)	..
	(vacant)	..
Stenographer and Typist	E. C. Richards ..	Nairobi
Clerk	J. P. Galway	Kabete

XXII.—FOREST.

Conservator of Forest ..	E. Battiscombe ..	Nairobi
Verderer	W. B. Jackson ..	..
Verderer	G. S. Baker	Londiani
Verderer	E. E. Hutchins ..	Nyeri
Foresters	J. L. Moon	Karura
	G. H. Minshall ..	..
	C. W. Webber ..	Mombasa
	F. J. Waldegrave ..	Londiani
	H. W. Hindle	Tusu Station Nyeri
	A. MacGregor	Escarpment
	T. Hawking	Kinobop
	F. L. Moon	..
	D. G. Cormack ..	Uasin Gishu
	A. Wye	Dagoreti
	E. H. Pickwell ..	Royi Station Escarpment
	T. Campbell	West Kenia
	A. M. Cooper	Escarpment
Accountant and Seedsman	A. C. Hunter	Nairobi
Shorthand-writer and Typist	B. C. Wilkes	„

XXIII.—PRESERVATION OF GAME.

Warden	R. B. Woosnam ..	..
Senior Assistant	A. B. Percival ..	..
Assistants	Major C. J. Ross, D.S.O.	..
	G. H. Goldfinch ..	..
	C. W. Woodhouse ..	..

XXIV.—IMMIGRATION.

Principal Immigration Officer	D. D. Waller	..

XXV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Director of Public Works	W. McG. Ross ..	Nairobi
Asst. Director „ „	W. H. Tanner	„
Executive Engineers ..	W. Blain	„
	H. M. Birch	..
	G. H. Creswell ..	Naivasha
	C. H. Reynolds ..	Nairobi

Office or Rank	Name	Locality
Assistant Engineers ..	A. G. Bush	Kisumu
	L. H. Macnaghten ..	Nyeri
	H. J. H. Stedman ..	Mombasa
	H. L. Sikes	„
Assistant Engineers ..	H. A. Tyler Smith ..	Nairobi
	C. G. Wright	Naivasha
	T. F. Linnell	Mombasa
Chief Accountant ..	J. Sergeant	Nairobi
Government Architect ..	C. Rand Overy ..	„
Chief Storekeeper ..	C. W. Gregory ..	Mombasa
Quantity Surveyor ..	W. M. Lynde	Nairobi
Assistant Accountant ..	S. E. J. Howarth ..	„
Office Superintendent, Nairobi	H. E. Dean	„
Sub-Storekeeper, Nairobi	R. H. J. Blunt ..	„
Head Clerk, Kisumu ..	G. J. Hunt	Kisumu
Draughtsman	R. R. T. Smith ..	Nairobi
	S. J. D. Curnow ..	„
Overseers	H. Walker	„
	W. B. Acton	Kisumu
	A. J. Lawson	..
Foreman Mason	R. Swaine	..
Foreman Plumber ..	J. D. Isherwood ..	Nairobi
Bridge Foremen	A. Aldridge	Kisumu
	(vacant)	..
Shop Foreman	M. Condon	Nairobi
Instructor, Native Artisans	C. A. Bungey	„
European Timekeeper ..	(vacant)	..

EUROPEAN BUSINESS REGISTER, NAIROBI.

Members of the Legal Profession

B. G. Allen
Tonks & Grant
Byron & Harrison
A. J. Barry
G. P. Stevens
A. F. Macrae

Stores and Provisions

The Boma Trading Co., Ltd.
Mackinnon Bros.
M. S. Elliot
I. Dokelman
J. S. Todd & Co.

Members of the Medical Profession

Capt. Tichbourne
Dr. S. Kelbe

Hardware Stores

Gailey & Roberts
Bullows & Roy
Stephen Ellis
I. Marcus
The Dustpan
D. Goldberg

Chemists

A. H. Wardle & Co.
H. Standring
Howse & McGeorge

Produce Merchants

McDonnell Bros. & Smith
Newland & Tarlton, Ltd.
Azania, Ltd.
I. Marcus

Haberdashers and Clothiers

Cearn & Co.
Maxwell, Brady & Co.

Safari Outfitters

Newland & Tarlton, Ltd.
The Boma Trading Co., Ltd.
Charles Heyer & Co.
T. Hilton & Son

Jewellers and Watchmakers

Ewart Dobbie

Photographers

H. Binks
The Dempster Studio

Bankers

The National Bank of India
The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

Dentists

J. Grice

General Agents

The East Africa & Uganda Corporation
The Boma Trading Company, Ltd.
Newland & Tarlton, Ltd.
T. Hilton & Son
South African Agency
T. A. Wood
I. Marcus

Hotels

The Stanley Hotel
The Norfolk Hotel
The Grand Hotel

Hairdressers

A. Lazarus
The Palace Emporium

Furniture Makers

J. Lazarus
L. Sorin

Wine and Spirit Merchants

E. Jardin (Specialist)
The Boma Trading Co., Ltd.
Gailey & Roberts
Newland Tarlton & Co. Ltd.
Mackinnon Bros.
J. S. Todd & Co.

Bakers

M. S. Elliot & Co.
Mrs. Rifkin
M. Guillaumin

Builders

W. A. Gain
J. Watson
H. Stephens
A. Mabert
Stevens
H. Greenslade
M. S. Elliot
The Nairobi Building Co.

Architects

R. M. Geater
Ronald Tate-Smith

Carriers

A. H. Murrow
The Highland Transport Co.
The Nairobi Motor Transport

Chartered Accountants

Gill & Wheelock

Tinsmiths and Plumbers

S. Medicks
H. Harrtz
W. A. Gain

Blacksmiths and Waggon Builders

Messrs. Hawley & Co.
C. Bonser
J. Rifkin

Saddle and Harness Makers

Gailey & Roberts
Newland & Tarlton Co., Ltd.

Printers and Publishers

The Caxton P. & P. Co., 'The Leader' (daily and weekly)
The Standard P. & P. Works, 'The East African Standard' (daily and weekly)

Auctioneers

Newland & Tarlton, Ltd.
The Boma Trading Co., Ltd.
C. Heyer
T. Hilton & Son
The Nairobi Auctioneers, Ltd.

Taxidermists

A. J. Klein
J. J. Wilson

Millers

Unga, Ltd.
Athi Falls Mill

Butchers

Nyama, Ltd.
The Colonial Meat Co.

Saw Mills and Timber Merchants

The B.E.A. Sawmills
The Premier Timber Co.

Forwarding Agents and General Merchants (*Mombasa*)

The B.E.A. Corporation, Ltd.
Smith Mackenzie & Co.
Childs Parr & Joseph
Wm. Oswald & Co.
East Africa & Uganda Corporation, Ltd.
Boustead & Clarke
Whitlark, King & Co.

SEED MERCHANTS

J. Hubert Scott
Simpson, Whitelaw & Appleby

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Gailey & Roberts
Mackinnon Bros.
Bullows & Roy
Stephen Ellis
I. Marcus
Newland & Tarlton, Ltd.

SURVEYORS

J. C. Coverdale
B. E. A. O'Meara
H. F. Ward (arranged for)

LAUNDRIES

The Nairobi Steam Laundry
The Norfolk Hotel Laundry
The European Laundry

MOTORS AND MOTOR CYCLES

Clement Hirtzel

CYCLES

R. O. Preston
Khambatta & Sons

PIANOFORTE DEALER

C. E. Hawley

ENGINEERS

B.E.A. Engineering Works
C. Bonser

TOBACCONISTS

East Africa Tobacco Co.

UP-COUNTRY BUSINESS REGISTER.

KISUMU

Boustead & Clarke, Agents
The B.E.A. Corporation, Ltd., Agents

LONDIANI

The Londiani Hotel

UASIN GISHU PLATEAU

A. E. Stephenson, Auctioneer, Eldore River
The Burnt Forest Inn
Smith Mundell & Co., Agents, etc., Eldoret
The Nandi Trading Co., Kapsabet
The Sergoit Stores, Sergoit

NAKURU

The Nakuru Hotel
The National Bank of India, Ltd. (branch)
F. Watkins, Junior, Waggon Builder, Contractor, etc.

NAIVASHA

The Rift Valley Hotel
Pike and Co., Butchers, Agents, etc.
James Rickman & Co., Engineers

LIMORU

F. C. Holmes, Agent & General Merchant

REWERA

The Scotstoun Stores

THIKA

The Blue Posts Hotel

ENTEBBE

Hotel Victoria

KIAMBU

European Stores.

KIJABE

Kijabe Hill Health Resort

ESCARPMENT

Uplands Bacon Factory

THE

British East Africa Corporation

LIMITED.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, AGENTS, AND IMPORTERS. CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

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SHIPPING & AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

Indents executed. Goods landed and cleared to all parts of B. E. A. and Uganda. Warehousing and Insurance. Drafts arranged against shipments.

ESTATE DEPARTMENT.

Lands inspected and reported on. Surveys and Estates Management undertaken. Purchase and Sale of Land arranged.

SPORTING AND TOURIST DEPARTMENT.

Shooting Parties and Tourists fitted out and supplied with Servants, Headmen, Gunbearers and Porters. Tours *via* Uganda and the Nile specially arranged. The Corporation are East Africa Correspondents for Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd. Also Passenger Agents in Uganda of the Messageries Maritimes Line, and Joint Agents in East Africa and Uganda of

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited.

CABLES: "Increase."

ENQUIRIES: To Secretary, 96 Gresham House, E.C.; and General Manager, B. E. A. Corporation, Ltd., Mombasa.

LONDON, MOMBASA, and MANCHESTER.

BRANCHES:—Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Kisumu.

Codes: A. B. C. 5th Ed., Western Union, Scott's Shipping Code.



HEAD OFFICES OF THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, LTD., AT MOMBASA (Agents of Union-Castle Steamship Line, etc., etc.)



SAFARI (Caravan) of H.R.H. THE COUNT OF TURIN starting from the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., Offices at Mombasa for the journey across Africa to the Atlantic in 1908.

A REGISTER OF EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Name	Address	Locality
Abraham Bros. ..	Over Haddon ..	Molo
Abraham, Rev. C. F.	.. ..	,,
Aggett, T.	Post Office	Naivasha
Agnew, L. E... ..	P.O. Box 5	Mombasa
Albers, W.	Messrs. Oswald & Co.	,,
Alexander, G. A. ..	.. ..	Molo
Allen, A. V.	.. ..	Naivasha
Allen, B. G.	.. ..	Nairobi
Allen, W. R.	.. ..	Naivasha
Allgeyr, Rt. Rev. Bishop	.. ..	Nairobi
Allsop, F. C.	Kimotho	Chania Bridge
Allsop, R.	P.O. Box 121 ..	Nairobi
Ambrosini	c/o Max Klein ..	Mombasa
Anderson, A. G. ..	'Standard' Newspaper	Nairobi
Anderson, C. ..	.. ..	,,
Anderton, E.	.. ..	Gil Gil
Anderton, F. C. ..	.. ..	,,
Andrew, E.	E. A. & U. Corporation Ltd.	Mombasa
Appuhu, H.	c/o Messrs. Hansing & Co.	,,
Archibald, W. ..	The Magadi Railway	Ulu
Argyroplou, G. ..	.. ..	Kismayu
Armstrong, Alec ..	Rongai	Nakuru
Arnold, A.	Eldoret	Uasin Gishu
Arnold, B. S. ..	.. ..	Nakuru
Ashton, R. N. ..	.. ..	Freretown
Ashton, R. W. ..	P.O. Box 75	Mombasa
Assmussen, G. ..	c/o Messrs. Hansing & Co.	,,
Atkinson, Hon. Dr. A. E.	.. ..	Elburgon
Atkinson, E. C. ..	.. ..	,,
Atkinson, G. G. ..	.. ..	Mombasa
Attenborough Bros.	.. ..	Naivasha
Aubertin, J. V. ..	Sergoit	Uasin Gishu
Aubrey, G.	'Leader' Office ..	Nairobi
Ayre, J. B.	.. ..	Naivasha
Bailey, A. J. ..	P.O. Box 27	Mombasa
Baillie, A. A. ..	.. ..	Nakuru
Baillie, F. W. ..	P.O. Box 38	Nairobi
Baker, J. D.	c/o Messrs. Boustead & Clarke	Kisumu
Baker, L. W. ..	c/o Magadi Railway	Ulu

Name	Address	Locality
Barker, E. C.	.. ..	Malindi
Barry, H.	.. ..	Naivasha
Barry, J. B.	.. ..	Nairobi
Barry, P.	Standard Bank ..	Mombasa
Bates, F. Allan	Rossendale	Gil Gil
Bayes, T.	Post Office	Nairobi
Bayldon, Lieut. R. C.	.. ..	„
Beaton, D.	c/o Messrs. Mackinnon Bros.	„
Bell, Col. G.	P.O. Box 75	„
Bell, H. G.	Closelwm	„
Bell, R.	.. ..	Kikuyu
Benazeth, P.	c/o Messrs. Besson & Co.	Mombasa
Bennett, Rev. P. A.	Makuya	Kiambu
Berchnans, M. St.	c/o French Mission ..	Mombasa
Bertagnor, Father R.	c/o Catholic Mission	Limoru
Berthold, Felix	c/o Messrs. Strathmann & Joachim ..	Mombasa
Bessling, W.	.. ..	„
Besters, J. P.	.. ..	Nakuru
Binks, H.	.. ..	Nairobi
Birchal, H. F.	Magadi Railway ..	Ulu
Birdsey, E. A.	.. ..	Lumbwa
Black, H.	Post Office	Kiambu
Blaettner, E.	c/o Messrs. Hintzmann & Co.	Mombasa
Blain, W.	.. ..	Nairobi
Bool, E. A.	P.O. Box 30	„
Borrow, H. W.	Park House, Parklands	„
Borwick, G. E.	P.O. Box 88	„
Bosworth, J. S.	.. ..	Eldama Ravine
Bougham, F.	.. ..	Zanzibar
Boustead, R.	.. ..	Mombasa
Bowden, Dr. W.	.. ..	„
Bowker, A.	Kedong Valley ..	Kijabe
Bowker, W. R.	.. ..	Escarpment
Bowles, J. H.	c/o B.E.A. Fibre & Industrial Co. ..	Masongaleni
Bozinio, D.	S.C. Italiana ..	Mombasa
Bramwell, W. J.	Telegraph Dep. ..	Nairobi
Brand, E.	.. ..	Malindi
Brandsma, Rev. G.	Mill Hill Mission ..	Kisumu
Brumage, W.	Land Office	Nairobi
Bullows, F.	Bullows & Roy ..	„
Bunbury, R. W. V.	Kilimacha-Mboso ..	„
Burford, L. E.	c/o Inyama Ltd. ..	Mombasa
Burkley, A. V.	.. ..	Kericho
Burlow, E.	.. ..	Mombasa
Burmeister, F.	Messrs. Burmeister & Martin	Naivasha

Name	Address	Locality
Burridge, A. C. ..	Farm 94	Uasin Gishu
Burridge	.. ..	Naivasha
Burrows, A. G. ..	.. ..	Malindi
Burton, J.	.. ..	Kibwezi
Butian, H. M. ..	c/o B.A. Tobacco Co.	Mombasa
Buttifant	.. ..	"
Button Bros. ..	Post Office	Athi River
Buxton, F. F. V. ..	Kabuku Farm ..	Limoru
Caine Bros.	Caineville	"
Cameron, H. H. ..	.. ..	Lumbwa
Campbell, C.	.. ..	Limoru
Campbell, J.	.. ..	Nairobi
Carnegie, Hon. Major R. T.	.. ..	Lumbwa
Carougeau, M. ..	c/o Messrs. Besson & Co.	Mombasa
Carr, R.	.. ..	Lumbwa
Cartwright, A. ..	.. ..	Njoro
Caxton Printing and Publishing Co. ..	Government Road ..	Nairobi
Cearn & Co. ..	.. ..	"
Chamberlain, R. ..	.. ..	Elmenteita
Chaplin, C. N. ..	.. ..	Naivasha
Chapman, Capt. P. ..	Sergoit	Uasin Gishu
Charles, Norman ..	National Bank India	Mombasa
Chart, E. Nye- ..	.. ..	Nairobi
Chillingworth, G. ..	.. ..	Kijabe
Chivall, L.	Eldoret	Uasin Gishu
Clark, S.	.. ..	Nairobi
Clarke, F. S.	c/o Messrs. Longonet Ltd.	Naivasha
Clarke, P. H. ..	c/o Messrs. Boustead & Clarke Ltd. ..	Mombasa
Clements	.. ..	Kijabe
Clift, H. C.	.. ..	Lumbwa
Cloete, C. A.	Eldoret	Uasin Gishu
Clutterback, C. B. ..	.. ..	Njoro
Clutterback, H. B. ..	.. ..	Molo
Cobb, E. Powys ..	Keringet Farm ..	"
Cobbet, W.	.. ..	Kiambu
Cocker, E. J. ..	.. ..	Lumbwa
Coldham, P. M. ..	.. ..	Kiambu
Cole, Hon. R. B. ..	.. ..	Nyeri
Coleman-Brown, E. ..	Post Office	Kiambu
Constantine, A. K. ..	Messrs. Childs, Parr & Joseph	Mombasa
Conybeare, C. B. ..	.. ..	Limoru
Cooper, D.	.. ..	Lumbwa
Cooper, F. G. ..	.. ..	Mazeras

Name	Address	Locality
Cooper, H. D. ..	.. ..	Nairobi
Cosnaban, G. ..	E.A. Industries Ltd.	Mombasa
Cowie, Capt.	.. ..	Nairobi
Cox, J. I.	B.E.A. Corporation ..	Mombasa
Cranworth, Rt. Hon. Lord	.. ..	Nairobi
Crawford	.. ..	Mombasa
Crawford, T. W. W. ..	C.M.S.	Fort Hall
Crey, J. S.	Nyama Ltd.	Mombasa
Cripps, C.	.. ..	Uasin Gishu
Croall, D. S.	c/o Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co. ..	Mombasa
Crompton, J. ..	Shimoni	Vanga District
Cullinan, H. G. ..	.. ..	Masongelani
Cundy	.. ..	Nakuru
Cunninghame, R. J.	.. ..	Nairobi
Curnow, S. J. D. ..	P.W.D.	,,
Curnow, J. J. Percival	Y.M.C.A.	,,
Cushney, J.	.. ..	Lumbwa
Dalais, Rev. M. .	Roman Catholic Mission	Mombasa
Dalton, B.	.. ..	Nairobi
Daly, O. B.	.. ..	Mombasa
Danvers, R. A. ..	c/o H. Scott	Limoru
Dashwood, C. E. B.	Post Office	Kiambu
Daudt, C.	c/o Messrs. Hansing & Co.	Mombasa
Davis, A.	'Leader' Office ..	Nairobi
Deacon, T.	.. ..	Athi River
Deakon, T.	.. ..	Malindi
Dean, H. E.	P.W.D.	Nairobi
Deane, G.	.. ..	Kibwezi
De Lacy, W. E. F. ..	.. ..	Mombasa
Delamere, Rt. Hon. Lord	.. ..	Njoro
Dethloff	c/o Messrs. Hintzmann & Co.	Mombasa
Deverell, A. E. ..	E.A.T. Co.	,,
Dick, M. M.	Post Office	Kapsbete
Dixon, R.	E.A.I. Makupa ..	Mombasa
Dobbie, E.	.. ..	Nairobi
Doble, F. J.	Park House, Parklands	,,
Dobson, C.	Electric Light Co. ..	Mombasa
Doering, T. E. ..	.. ..	Gil Gil
Dokelman, J. A. ..	Government Road ..	Nairobi
Donnelly, S.	Landholders' Association	,,
Dooner, H. B. ..	Kedong	Escarpment
Douat	c/o Messrs. Besson & Co.	Mombasa

Name	Address	Locality
Drake, T. H.	.. ..	Molo
Draper, H. W. ..	Post Office	Nairobi
Drought, T. E. ..	.. ..	Molo
Drought, J. J. ..	.. ..	,,
Drury, J. M.	.. ..	Nairobi
Duirs, M.	Waterford	Limoru
Duirs, A. B.	Post Office	Juja
Duirs, B. M.	.. ..	Malindi
Dumman, H. B. ..	c/o McDonnell Bros. & Smith	Nairobi
Dykes, J. O.	Standard Bank ..	Mombasa
Dymond, E. C. ..	.. ..	Nairobi
Eames, L. F. ..	.. ..	Nakuru
Edwards, F. W. ..	.. ..	Kiambu
Eggington, H. F. ..	National Bank of India	Nakuru
Elder, T. W.	Messrs. Boustead & Clarke, Ltd. ..	Mombasa
Elkington, J. ..	Masara	Nairobi
Elliot, M. S. ..	.. ..	,,
Ellis, J. B.	Post Office	Kiambu
Ellis, Stephen ..	.. ..	Nairobi
Engel, W.	Messrs. W. Oswald & Co.	Mombasa
Engels, Rev. A. P.	.. ..	,,
Espie, H. P.	Treasury	Nairobi
Evans, G. W. ..	Kabete	,,
Falloon, Rev. W. M. ..	.. ..	,,
Fawcus, A. E. ..	.. ..	Thika
Fawcus, D.	.. ..	Njoro
Fawcus, R.	.. ..	,,
Fernandes, A. J. da Costa	.. ..	Mombasa
Fey, Capt. E. ..	Njabini Estate ..	Naivasha
Figgis	Tonks & Grant ..	Nairobi
Finnie, J. F.	c/o C. Bonser ..	,,
Fischat, S. C. ..	.. ..	,,
Fitzgerald, A. E. ..	.. ..	Molo
Flemmer, A. S. ..	.. ..	Nakuru
Fletcher, F.	Post Office, Thika ..	Juga
Fletcher	.. ..	Nairobi
Focks, J. D.	.. ..	,,
Foster, C. E.	Sergoit	Uasin Gishu
Francis, J. L. ..	E.A. Industries ..	Mombasa
Gailey, J. H.	.. ..	Nairobi
Gain, W. A.	.. ..	,,
Gamberitti, J. ..	.. ..	Limoru
Garland, A. E. ..	.. ..	Mombasa
Garland, A.	.. ..	Nakuru
Garvie, J.	.. ..	Kibigori

Name	Address	Locality
Geater, R. M.	.. ..	Nairobi
Gedge, H.	.. ..	Takanuyu
Genter, P.	Post Office	Nairobi
George, Lyons ..	.. ..	Mombasa
Gessner, O.	Arabian Trading Co.	,,
Gibbs, N. M.	.. ..	Naivasha
Gill, E. B.	Gill and Whedock ..	Nairobi
Glass	.. ..	,,
Glieman, H.	.. ..	Uasin Gishu
Goldberg, D.	.. ..	Nairobi
Gooch, E. D. A. ..	.. ..	,,
Gower, H. P. ..	.. ..	Mombasa
Graham, W.	.. ..	Ulu
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Grogan, Ewart ..	.. ..	Nairobi
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Hoey, A. E.	Farm 190. P.O. Sergoit	,,
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Johnson, L. A. ..	Post Office. Eldore River	Uasin Gishu
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Jones, J. E.	.. ..	Malindi

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Riddell, C. H. ..	Fort Smith	,,
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Ruinat, C. W. ..	Messageries Maritimes	,,
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Tarlton, H.	.. ..	Kiambu
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Thompson, T. G. ..	Kipingini Rubber Estate	Mazeras
Thorne Bros. ..	.. ..	Nakuru
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Tweedie, F. Lyall ..	Karetta	Sergoit
Tweedie, G. W. ..	.. ..	Nairobi
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Von Gebhardt, O. ..	Internationale H.G. ..	,,
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Walter, S.	Catholic Mission ..	Mombasa
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Ward, J. R.	.. ..	Njoro
Ward, H. F.	.. ..	Nairobi
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Watcham, P. E. ..	.. ..	Nairobi
Watcham, The Misses	.. ..	,,
Waters & Neilson ..	.. ..	Escarpment
Watkins, Frank ..	.. ..	Nakuru
Watkins, F., jun. ..	.. ..	,,
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Watts, H. E. ..	.. ..	Lumbwa
Webb, B. T.	.. ..	Molo
Webb, E. A. ..	.. ..	,,
Webber, W.	.. ..	Machakos

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Wells, R. B.	.. ..	Naivasha
Wellsford, F. G. ..	Fair View	„
Welsh, F.	Kenton Farm ..	Kijabe
Welsted, A. D. ..	.. ..	Nairobi
Wheelock, P.	Messrs. Gill & Wheelock	„
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White, A. L. ..	.. ..	Nairobi
Whitehurst, W. ..	.. ..	Kiambu
Widjery, H. J. ..	c/o Messrs. Boustead & Clarke	Mombasa
Widmark, J. E. ..	E.A.I. Ltd.	„
Willett, B. A. ..	Kifaru Rubber Estate	Kibwezi
Williams, F. W. Greswolde	P.O. Box 91	Nairobi
Williams, G.	.. ..	Nandi
Williams, Geoffrey ..	.. ..	Nairobi
Williams, Hull J. ..	Keringe Farm ..	Molo
Wills, G. R.	Post Office	Nairobi
Wilson, D. J. ..	.. ..	Mombasa
Wilson, F. O. B. ..	.. ..	Ulu
Wilson, Hon. J. H. ..	c/o Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co. ..	Mombasa
Wilson, J. N. ..	.. ..	Nairobi
Wilson, R. H. ..	.. ..	Lumbwa
Wolfe, H. J.	.. ..	Nairobi
Wood, Hon. T. A. ..	.. ..	„
Wretford, Smith H.	Farm 122	Uasin Gishu
Wright, Rev. G. W.	C.M.S.	Mombasa
Wright, J. W. ..	.. ..	Uasin Gishu
Wright-Nooth, R. G.	c/o Magadi Railway	Ulu
Wyndham, W. R. ..	.. ..	Donyo Sabuk
Young, H. D. ..	.. ..	Nairobi

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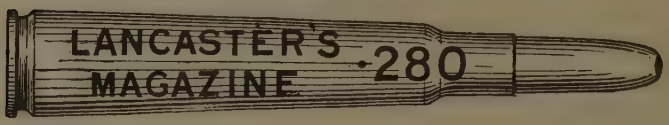
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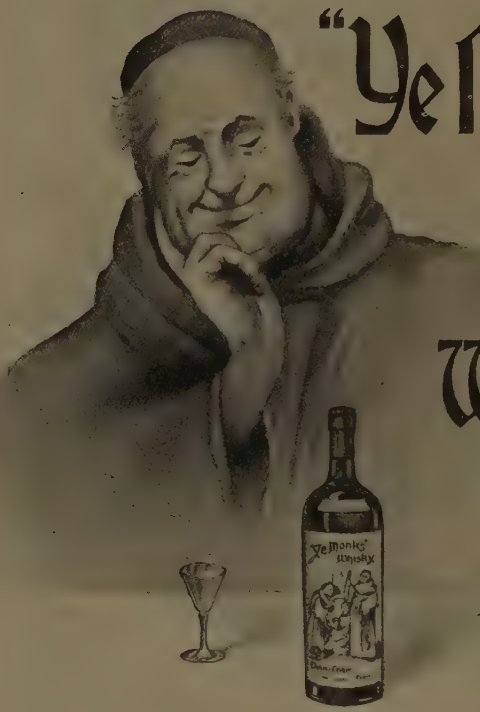
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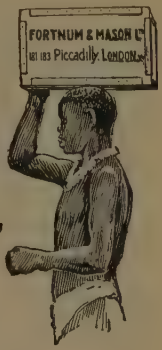
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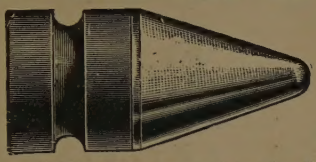
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